Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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Keep Your Eyes Open
Beware of Imitations
Insist on Globus
GENUINE REFILL
GLOBUS

MARGINAL COLUMN
By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

IN a recent issue of "The Economist," of London, attention was drawn to the fact that there are still something like 150,000 refugees in Europe. "Most of these were uprooted from Eastern Europe during or after the war; many of them trekked to Germany and Austria and were stranded there. The majority had at one time hoped to emigrate overseas, but as one immigration selection board after another passed them over, it became more evident that the only solution for them and their children was to be 'integrated' into the economic and social life of the country that was offering them hospitality."

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ONE of the problems of handling these "official refugees," that is those who come under the aegis of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, is that to do so they must plead that they left their own country because of a "well-founded fear of political persecution." If they can do that then they qualify for certain re-settlement schemes; if they cannot, they are not granted asylum and they are on their own. The screening process, according to "The Economist," is very thorough in Germany and can drag on for years. In Austria it may only take two weeks. If the refugee in Germany fails to qualify for a resettlement scheme, he is usually allowed to stay in Germany. In other countries he may not be so lucky. Refugees from Yugoslavia are very numerous. The free world has in effect indicated that while it will accept Yugoslavs as political refugees it is not prepared to take them as immigrants. This, "The Economist" says, "is a kind of logic that can only be ascribed to cold war habits of thought."

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THE indifference of the world towards those who, for any reason, have to flee their native country, is something which is not new to the Jewish experience. One still recalls the tragic farce of the Evian conference which was an international assembly to deal with finding places for the Jews of Germany and which in the end produced a few hundred prospects in all the open spaces of all the countries which, since the war, have been promoting vast immigration schemes. It can perhaps be said, in a different context, that it was this same sort of indifference to the fate of homeless human beings after the war which, in the case of the Jewish victims of Hitlerite persecution, produced the mounting pressure which exploded into the realization of the State of Israel. It was the basic indifference to the fate of the Arab refugees in the first years which followed that exodus, which was deliberately engineered by the Arab leadership itself, which prevented a solution when a solution could have been worked out.

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ONE wonders just what is at the bottom of this moral inertia when it comes to refugees and the failure of one group of humanity, organized as a nation behind national frontiers, to put out its hand to another. The measure of this inertia is a gauge of the distance the world has still to travel before the ideal of the brotherhood of man becomes more than a messianic vision. That the problem of the homeless can be solved if the feeling for one's fellow man is there, has been amply demonstrated by the experience of Israel. This country alone, with the help of world Jewry, had in the ten years of its existence settled as many people as the International Refugee Organization had done when it closed down in 1950, namely a million souls. This year it is likely to receive and will find homes for something like 100,000 Jews who feel compelled to leave East Europe. We have long been indoctrinated with Herzl's phrase that if one only wants something it is no longer a dream. The fate of the refugees in Europe, to say nothing of the homeless victims of war and social upheaval in other parts of the world like Asia, is a sad commentary on the degree of wanting there exists among men to be brotherly towards their fellow men in need.

Tel Aviv, January 23.

U.K. DELAYS SIGNATURE

Nasser Told Pact Depends on Ties

CAIRO (Reuter). Abdul Nasser on Thursday told Mr. Francis Noel Baker, British Labour Member of Parliament, that he did not wish to link the Anglo-Egyptian financial negotiations with the problem of a resumption of diplomatic relations with Britain.

Mr. Noel Baker revealed this after a two-hour meeting he had with Nasser earlier in the day.

The M.P. said, "Nasser told me he was surprised at the way in which this matter (resumption of relations) was raised at the very end of the financial negotiations. The British Government was apparently insisting on 'no re-establishment, no agreement.'

"Nasser told me, 'We cannot accept any linking of these two matters'."

Mr. Noel Baker added that Nasser told him the U.A.R. was now studying the question of resuming diplomatic relations with Britain and "how far a reestablishment of relations is in her interests."

It is believed that Mr. Noel Baker, who is on a private fact-finding mission, will report to Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, British Labour Party leader, and other members of the Labour "Cabinet" on his return to Britain next week.

In London, officials said on Thursday that a date for signature of the financial agreement is not yet in sight.

These sources said that signature of the agreement, initialled last Saturday, depended on the outcome of talks with the U.A.R. being conducted by Mr. Colin Crowe of the Foreign Office.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain wanted agreement with the U.A.R. for the despatch of a Foreign Office mission to supervise the working of the agreement. He said that though this was not a formal condition Britain wanted acceptance of the mission before signature.

British sources said that it was now "up to the Egyptians" when the agreement would be signed.

Signature of the agreement, which will settle the financial dispute between Britain and Egypt arising out of the Suez incident of 1956 had been expected early this week. It had generally been assumed in London that establishment of diplomatic relations between London and Cairo would follow the conclusion of the agreement.

Eshkol Meeting Pinay Today

By MAURICE CARR,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Israel Finance Minister Levi Eshkol was due in Paris Thursday night on his way home from the U.S. He is to see his French opposite number, M. Antoine Pinay, on Friday (today) before resuming his journey.

The Israel Ambassador, Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, arrived back at his post on Wednesday. He had cut short his home leave so as to attend the reception given for the diplomatic corps by President de Gaulle on Thursday.

At the reception, Mr. Tsur was accompanied by the Embassy Counsellor, Mr. Mordechai Shneerson, the Military Attaché, Aluf-Mishne Emanuel Nishri, and the Press Attaché, Mr. Hagai Dikan.

Argentine Strike Ends on Advice Of Communists

BUENOS AIRES (Reuter). — Argentina's four-day strike ended on Thursday in defeat, with most of the leaders jailed and the union headquarters occupied by armed forces.

They failed to obtain a single one of their demands. Communist "know-how" and tactics prevailed over the uncompromising Peronista labour leaders and a joint overnight meeting of the industrial unions decided to call off the strike.

The Communist thesis was that to continue the fight would result in total collapse of the trade union movement.

The metal workers union rebelled against the decision and ordered its men to continue the strike "until the last one of our comrades under arrest has been freed."

But enough men reported for work at Armours meat can factory at La Blanca for slaughtering to start on Friday.

Pineau: My Sympathy Turned to Admiration

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "When I saw the sufferings of the Jewish people in Nazi Europe, my sympathies were aroused; but as I witnessed the establishment of the State of Israel and the courage of its defenders, my feelings turned into admiration," M. Christian Pineau declared on Thursday.

M. Pineau, who was French Foreign Minister during the Suez campaign, was speaking at a dinner given by the Mapai Centre.

He toasted the continuing friendship of France and Israel. His speech was translated from French into Hebrew by Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K., who presided.

The Secretary-General of Mapai, Dr. Giora Josephthal, who was host at the dinner, recalled that M. Pineau had been imprisoned in Buchenwald and there had his first contact with the Jewish people.

"Later, while he was a Minister in the French Government, he closed his eyes to the illegal immigration to Israel, thereby allowing Marseilles to be used as an important base."

During the day, M. Pineau visited Kibbutz Netzer-Sereni, which was established by former Buchenwald prisoners.

M. and Mme. Pineau were entertained to luncheon at the home of Mrs. Chaim Weizmann in Rehovot. Among other guests were the French Ambassador and Mme. P.E. Gilbert; the Director-General of the Defence Ministry, Mr. Shimon Peres, and Mr. Dan Avni, of the West European Division of the Foreign Ministry.

The visitors toured the Weizmann Institute of Science.

(Leader Page 4)

2 New Roads As Keys to Autostrada

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR VITKIN. — Two new central highways, which will eventually form part of Israel's autostrada, were inaugurated on Thursday by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordechai Namir.

The first road, stretching six-and-a-half kilometres between Azor and Rishon LeZion and costing IL750,000, was officially opened at 2 o'clock. It will eventually link up with the Eilat highway. In the near future, a further road will be paved which will by-pass Kfar Yavne and go near Givat Brenner—Akir to join up with the main road at Faluja.

The second stretch, inaugurated an hour-and-a-half later, links Hadera and Natanya. It is 16.5 kilometres long and cost IL2.25m.

Good for Drivers

Both highways are straight and provide excellent driving conditions. Cars can comfortably reach a speed of 120 k.p.h. which is 50 per cent faster than the speed limit.

The official party, consisting of Mr. Namir, his Director-General, Aluf Yosef Avidor, Mr. Avigdor Bartell, Director of the Public Works Department, Mr. Victor Skiles, Deputy Chief of USOM and heads of local authorities, gave a press conference at the Youth Aliya village of Neurim, where there is a footbridge across the road.

The Minister thanked the USOM for its help in carrying out the projects, while Mr. Skiles responded, expressing appreciation of the privilege of having been associated with the work.

Elath at Whitehall

LONDON (INA). — Israel Ambassador Eliahu Elath on Thursday morning saw Sir Roger Stevens, Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office for one hour at his own request. They discussed current affairs in the Middle East.



Junior Bible champion, Shimon Shitrit, 13, of Tiberias, being awarded the championship ribbon by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion at the Mann Auditorium on Thursday night. Photo by Kaminer

Tiberias Boy Becomes Junior Bible Champion of Israel

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — Thirteen-year-old Shimon Shitrit of the Ehrlich School in Tiberias on Thursday became the Israel Junior Bible Champion when he topped 17 other finalists with 82 points at the quiz held in the Mann Auditorium in the presence of the Prime Minister.

Runner-up was the youngest finalist, 10-year-old Matanya Ben-Arzi, of the Kiryat Amal school, the Haifa district champion, who obtained 70 points, while Sami Dahari of Kiryat Shalom was third with 65.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, who spoke briefly, stressed the deep impression made upon him by the quiz and said that he saw in it a link between the treasures of the past and the assets of the future. He concluded, *"And the Ashkenazim didn't beat us in this quiz."*

Shitrit, who for his performance wins four years of free secondary school tuition, was kissed on the forehead by the Prime Minister as he put the championship ribbon round his neck at the close of the quiz. The second and third prizes were two years' and one year's free tuition, respectively.

The auditorium was packed as the 18 excited young finalists took their places with the judges on the platform. Among the audience were Minister of Agriculture Kadish Luz and Minister of Police Behor Shitrit, both of whom assiduously leafed through a Bible during the competition.

A children's orchestra played "Hatikva," and greetings were conveyed by Mr. Bezalel Shachar, of the Histadrut's Education and Cultural Department. Mr. Efraim Talmi, editor of "Davar Leyeladim," and Mayor Haim Levanon.

The competition, which has been going on for four months with an original entry of 10,000 children, was jointly sponsored by "Davar Leyeladim," the Ministry of Education, the Society for Bible Research, and the Tenth Anniversary World Committee.

When the questions were read out, many adults in the hall confessed that they were stumped.

The regional champions sat for a written test in the morning and in the quiz final answered questions put to them by Judge I.S. Shiloh, of the Tel Aviv District Court. Eight contestants remained after the first two rounds, and of these half were dropped in the next.

At this stage, the contestants stood: Shitrit, 56 points, Ehud Godes, of Kiryat Yam, 50 and Dahari and Ben-Arzi tied with 49. The competition then became spirited as each finalist was called out separately to answer the same set of questions.

Ben-Arzi drew round after round of applause as he faced the judge and answered with aplomb. However, Shitrit, the last to be called out, soon showed his superiority and made it evident that he would be the winner.

There were three girl contestants, Rivka Ternovitz, 11, of Zichron Ya'acov; Miriam Cohen, 13, of Beersheba, and Ella Dorat of Kfar Saba.

The other finalists were Yigal Davidi of Kiryat Shmona, Yitshak Grinspan and Zvi Shakadi of Jerusalem, Ya'acov Neubauer of Rishon LeZion, Avital Livne of Nahalal, Zvi Levi of Acre, Gershon Hershkovitz of Holon, Eliakim Rubinstein of Giv'atayim, Sa'adia Zioni of Ramle, Reuven Prince of Rehovot and Yoram Fogel of Natanya.

West Considering Bargaining Points

LONDON (UPI). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan indicated on Thursday that there may be a Western summit meeting to discuss fresh proposals to the Soviet Union.

"We are at present engaged in reviewing our proposals," Mr. Macmillan told the Commons. "Such a review naturally involves consultation with our allies. I am not prepared to say whether it will be necessary for the Western leaders to meet in order to conclude this review, but I do not exclude the possibility."

The Liberal Party leader, Mr. Jo Grimond, asked if such a meeting would be a prelude to the West putting forward fresh proposals of its own. Mr. Macmillan replied, "It means that the Western allies are considering together their broad position, and I should very much deprecate any suggestion that we have abandoned the position we have held up to now, or are prepared to enter into a conference with a series of proposals without regard to what movement may be made from the other side.

"It is not always right to begin by giving in. It is sometimes right to stand firm, but in the course of negotiations to have in mind what possible solution can be made as the negotiations proceed."

The left-wing Labourite, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, asked, "Why have we not ourselves taken the initiative before? Was there any reason to suppose that with the passage of time the situation would become easier and more malleable? Have we not allowed the Russians to make proposals about Berlin and then to make proposals about a peace treaty, when we ourselves years ago could have put forward proposals for a European settlement on our own account?"

Offers Made

Mr. Macmillan replied, "We made proposals both at the 1955 and 1956 conferences."

The Labour Leader, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, called for a "new initiative" if the West really desires a European settlement. "There is no prospect of getting any settlement of the German question on the basis of existing Western proposals," he declared. "While we all accept the fact that the balance of security must not be upset, nevertheless we believe it is possible to put forward positive proposals which leave this balance unimpaired and yet solve the problem."

Mr. Macmillan reiterated the statement he made on Tuesday that he wants an East-West conference. "I am very anxious to have discussions and negotiations," he said, "but I am not anxious to disclose either now or before such negotiations exactly what degree of movement or adjustment might arise.

"It seems to me that is a hopeless method of entering negotiations. We have stated and we stand by what we believe to be right and fair proposals. It may be that adjustments could be made which could bring the Soviet Government to agree to them. We should try to find ways of doing that. We should not abandon our position before we start."

Mikoyan Asks Pact Of Non-Aggression

COPENHAGEN. — The Soviet Deputy Premier, Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, on Thursday night called for a non-aggression pact between East and West, and other measures to secure world peace.

The Soviet leader was addressing 800 persons at a meeting arranged by the Association for Cooperation between Denmark and the Soviet Union. He made only brief reference to his American tour, from which he is returning home.

On threats to world peace, Mr. Mikoyan said, "In our opinion the best step would be for both the Warsaw Pact and the Atlantic Pact to be dissolved. But that is not possible now, and for this reason 1st us make a pact of non-aggression, and take other steps to safeguard peace."

Mr. Mikoyan was expected to resume his flight to Moscow on Friday morning (today).

Message to Dulles

In Washington on Thursday, the State Department released a message he sent to Secretary of State Dulles in which he expressed his conviction that the American people want to end the cold war "once and for all" and to establish "good neighbour" relations with Russia. He said it was the responsibility of both countries to see that the desires of both the Russian and American peoples are fulfilled.

In Leningrad on Thursday, Premier Khrushchev of Russia held informal talks with the Finnish President, Mr. Kekkonen, who is in the Soviet Union on a private trip.

The Premiers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and 15 Cabinet members from these countries, are to open a two-day meeting in Oslo on Saturday, which may decide on inviting Premier Khrushchev for a visit to the Scandinavian countries later this year.

(Reuter, UPI)

Soviet Subs Said Menace in Medit.

PARIS (AFP). — In case of war the Soviet submarines based in Egypt, Syria and Albania would present a serious threat to NATO forces in the Mediterranean, Admiral Sir Charles Lamb, retiring Commander of the Allied forces in that area, told a farewell press conference on Thursday.

Sir Charles is assuming his post in London as First Lord of the Admiralty.

This Soviet threat, he warned, necessitates a strong defence organization on the part of the Western allies in the Mediterranean.

GROTEWOHL IN PEKING

PEKING (Reuter). — The East German Premier, Mr. Otto Grotewohl, arrived here by air on Thursday at the head of a five-man Government delegation on a visit to China.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

U.S. Secretary of Defence Neil McElroy has announced that Italy has agreed to accept two squadrons of intermediate-range ballistic missiles.

SYRIANS SHOOT AT HULA FARMERS

TIBERIAS. — A number of shots were fired from Syrian positions at farmers working in the fields of She'ar Yashuv settlement, in the Northern Hula. There were no casualties and the fire was not returned.

Adel Shihab Head Of Lebanese Army

Brig. Adel Shihab has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Lebanese Army and has been promoted to the rank of Major-General, Cairo Radio reported on Thursday.

The Arab News Agency reported that the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr. Fernando Maria Castiella, has been invited to visit the Lebanon following his stay in Damascus. The agency said that the conference of Spanish diplomats stationed in the Middle East ended on Wednesday in Damascus, with Mr. Castiella stating that Spain would not recognise Israel and would continue to back the Arab cause.

Iraqi Paper Blasts Nasser 'Prussianism'

BAGHDAD (UPI). — The Baghdad newspaper "Al Ahrar" said on Thursday that Iraqi, Syrian and Egyptian Communists don't want "Prussian-style" Arab unity under Egypt's "capitalist class."

The newspaper labelled the merger of Egypt and Syria as "undemocratic" and said Egypt's capitalist class had imposed its will on the masses of the people.

"Al Ahrar" has been writing openly of "Iraqi Communists" during the last few days. The phrase has never before appeared in Iraqi newspapers.

INT'L ATOMIC GROUP TO VISIT EGYPT

VIENNA (Reuter). — High officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency, headed by the Director-General, Mr. Sterling Cole, will leave here for Cairo on January 26, the Agency announced on Thursday.

During their 10-day visit to Egypt the officials would meet representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the Atomic Energy Commission of the U.A.R., and inspect atomic installations.

The Agency sent two technical exploratory missions to the U.A.R. in November last year. The first studied the technical and economic possibilities of heavy water production at Aswan and the possibility of uranium extraction from phosphate ores, while the second mission made a survey of the training facilities at the Cairo isotope centre.

BALAFREJ IN LONDON

LONDON (Reuter). — Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Balafrej arrived here Thursday night from Paris for a week's private visit.

Bizri Said to Have Escaped to Iraq

BEIRUT (AFP). — The former Chief of Staff, Gen. Afif Bizri, who resigned last March as Commander of the First (Syrian) Army of the UAR, has succeeded in finding political asylum in Iraq, the pro-Nasser newspaper "Al Kifah" reported on Thursday.



The paper said that this information from Iraq confirms recent reports that Bizri had firmly opposed Nasser's efforts to enlist his support against the Syrian Communists. Bizri's political views had never been established, but he was said to have been a Communist sympathizer.

49 Die as 5 U.S. States Inundated

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Forty-nine persons were killed and thousands were homeless on Thursday as floods poured across great areas of five eastern states.

Streams and rivers, fed by heavy rain and melting snow, overflowed, inundating farms and city streets in Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Indiana and northern New York.

Many cities were declared in states of emergency as the waters rose. At Mount Vernon in central Ohio nearly 5,000 persons were evacuated after the Kokosing River broke its banks, flooding the city centre. In Marion, Indiana, martial law was established in an evacuated area.

Three men were reported drowned and up to 30 others trapped when floodwaters surged into a coalmine in Pittston, Pennsylvania.

'Death Germ' Impractical

LONDON (Reuter). — British medical circles on Thursday discounted a press report that British scientists had developed a "death germ" capable of wiping out the world's population.

An article in the "News Chronicle" alleged that scientists working at secret defence laboratories in Western England had perfected over five years a germ known as "Botulinus."

A spokesman for the British Medical Association said the germ had been known to the medical profession for a considerable time and it was difficult to see how it could depopulate the world as one person could not infect another. A massive supply would be necessary to contaminate the water supplies of an entire country.

6 Die in American Tanker Plane Crash

ALEXANDRIA, Louisiana (UPI). — All six crewmen were killed on Thursday when an Air Force KB-50 refuelling plane crashed in flames shortly after taking off from England Air Force Base.

15 Said Hurt In Jordan Air Crash

AMMAN (AFP). — A Jordan civil aircraft carrying about 11 passengers and a crew of four crashed on the outskirts of Amman on Thursday night while on a flight from Jerusalem. All aboard were said to have suffered injuries.

Trials for 1,400 Batista Men

HAVANA (Reuter). — The trials of the first of 1,400 persons held as "war criminals" by the revolutionary government were scheduled to begin on Thursday at the Sports Palace.

At a mammoth mass meeting held the previous night, the leader of the revolution, Dr. Fidel Castro, lashed criticism by Mexican and American newspapers and politicians of the execution of Batista henchmen.

He announced that he would demand from the U.S. the return of "war criminals" who had taken refuge there. He also proposed that his brother Raul be appointed "second chief of the revolution," and the crowd, estimated at one million persons, roared assent.

Interrupted frequently by applause and cheers, Dr. Castro said that only those guilty of assassination would be executed.

President Urrutia, who also spoke at the rally, announced that his Government is considering denouncing the asylum treaty in order to prevent "tyrants and dictators" from taking refuge in foreign embassies. Meanwhile, 17 men and one woman who had taken asylum in Latin American embassies left on Thursday for Chile. Four others went to San Salvador, three to Honduras, five to Nicaragua, and six to Guatemala.

In Paris, informed sources said ex-President Batista, who had taken refuge in the Dominican Republic, has asked for asylum in France.

In Washington, it was announced that President Eisenhower has nominated a career diplomat, Mr. Philip Bonsal, as new Ambassador to Cuba. The State Department has also categorically denied that any American weapons had been shipped through third countries to the Batista regime since the U.S. arms embargo to Cuba went into effect last March.

Beauty Culture Queen Mobbed As Rubinstein Pavilion Opened

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The dedication ceremony of the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Municipal Museum on Thursday evening developed into a mass tribute to the principal donor, as crowds of fashionably dressed women pressed into the newly-opened building to catch a glimpse of the famed beauty culturist and art collector.

The crowd was so large that little could be seen of the Museum's permanent collection and the two Utrillo paintings and the portrait of herself by Portinari, donated by Mme. Rubinstein.

As she left, accompanied by Mrs. Yehudit Gottlieb, General Secretary of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, with Mayor Haim Levanon holding one arm and the Town Clerk, Mr. Yehuda Nedivi, guiding her by the other, the crush became so great that two women fainted. Glasses of water had to be handed over the crowd to revive them. Mme. Rubinstein was wearing a mink coat and a lilac Balenciaga gown and part of her $1m. collection of jewels.

The IL400,000 marble-faced pavilion, half of the cost of which was contributed by the guest of honour, was brilliantly floodlit and its approaches draped with flags of the State and the City of Tel Aviv.

Mme. Rubinstein declared in her address: "This pavilion is offered as a showcase for the works of the artists of Israel and as an everlasting tribute to its people."

Mayor Haim Levanon observed that, because of Mme. Rubinstein's generosity, local artists would not now have to wait for years in order to display their works.

The Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S. Embassy, Mr. William O. Baxter, spoke of "the striking tribute to Israel and the genius of its people that so many of the public institutions which have developed in recent years are dedicated not to material ends but to meeting the cultural longings of democratic and free-thinking people."

Greetings were received from the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. E. B. Lawson (who is on home leave), the Governor of the State of New York, Mr. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City, Mr. Samuel Rubin, President of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, Mr. James J. Lorimer, of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Mr. Alfred H. Barr, Jr., of the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

In the morning Mme. Rubinstein and her party were received by Mayor Levanon at the Town Hall. They were later entertained to lunch by the Mayor at the Ramat Aviv Hotel. In the evening, she was guest of honour at a dinner given by the America-Israel Foundation at the Dan Hotel.

It is understood that Mme. Rubinstein will call on the Prime Minister today (Friday).

The Helena Rubinstein pavilion, which is to be open to the public from Monday, was designed by Rechter and Associates.

(See Page 16 col. 7)

FRENCH ASSEMBLY A LA KNESSET

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The French Parliament decided on Thursday to adopt the Knesset system of seating members from right to left according to the numerical strength of the parties.

Among other systems envisaged during the month's controversy was the British method of dividing the parliament into Government and Opposition halves, but the final choice fell flatteringly on Knesset procedure.

ALGERIANS FREED

ALGIERS (UPI). — French troops on Thursday released 115 Algerian rebel prisoners.

The prisoners, mostly held for political rather than military offences, were the second major batch of prisoners to be released since the French Government announced last week that clemency was being granted to Algerian rebels.

Premier Michel Debré is to visit Algeria early next month, it was learned in Paris.

Adenauer Deplores New Anti-Semitism

BONN (Reuter). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said during a debate in the Bundestag (Lower House) on Thursday that the Government deeply regretted recent incidents of anti-Semitism in West Germany.

He said the incidents constituted a serious injury to West German citizens of Jewish origin, and that they also damaged the German reputation abroad.

Israel in Debt to U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — Israel paid into the U.N. coffers this year a total of $42,561, and remains overdue for a total of $136,189.

The sum paid includes arrears of $10,081 for contributions due for 1957 and $32,500 towards the U.N. capital fund of 1958. Israel has as yet paid nothing of its 1958 contribution of $72,688, nor has she paid anything towards her assessment for the expenses of the U.N. Emergency Force—$22,503 for 1957 and $40,000 for 1958.

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Registration will commence on January 28, 1958, at 10 a.m. and end on February 1, 1958, at 12 noon. The company, however, reserves the right to end registration before that date.

All applications for allocations of Bearer Bonds should be submitted to the company via the Tel Aviv Branch of the Bank of Israel, on application forms available at all banks.

Full particulars concerning the issue of the proposed Bearer Bonds are given in the prospectus available at all banks and at offices of the company.

This notice does not constitute an offer for the sale of bearer bonds.

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Social & Personal

Lord Boyd Orr, the former President of the F.A.O., was on Thursday received by the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz. He later visited the Hebrew University and the WIZO Baby Home in Jerusalem accompanied by Lady Boyd Orr. On Wednesday, Lord Boyd Orr was received by the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir.

The Attorney-General, Mr. H. Cohn, on Wednesday gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Per Federspiel of Denmark, Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Europe, who is on a short visit to Israel. Among the guests were: Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. A. Witkon, and the Danish Consul and Mrs. Akiva Persitz. Earlier, Mr. Federspiel was received by the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir.

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Mr. John Haggerty, Director of the U.S. Operations Mission, accompanied by Mr. E. Preminger, Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Development, on Thursday visited industrial installations in Eilat and vicinity. Other members of the party were personnel of the U.S. Embassy and the U.N. Technical Assistance Board.

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Prof. Barnaby C. Keeney, President of Brown University, of Providence, Rhode Island, visited the Tel Aviv University — School of Law and Economics on Thursday, where he was received by the Rector, members of the Executive Board and the staff. In the evening, Prof. Keeney was the guest of the University to dinner at the Ramat Aviv Hotel.

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The delegation of the Rabbinical Council of America on Thursday met with the head of the Histadrut Religious Affairs Department, Rabbi Y.Z. Brandwein, in his offices in the Histadrut Executive Building in Tel Aviv. The delegation later called at the offices of the Moshav Movement. There they met the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. A. Assaf, M.K., and the Movement's secretary, Mr. Y. Korn.

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Members of the Jerusalem Rotary Club and their wives were the guests of the Beersheba Rotary on Thursday. They also visited Sdom and Ein Bokek on the Dead Sea.

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Aluf-Mishne Haim Herzog, O.C. Southern Command, and Sgan-Aluf Shaul Ramati, the Army spokesman, will speak on their recent tour of the U.S. on behalf of Israel Bonds at the Jerusalem Journalists Association on Saturday night.

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Mr. Mordechai Ardon, Art Advisor, Ministry of Education and Culture, will open a UNESCO Travelling Exhibition of Watercolours (reproductions) at the Bezalel National Museum on Saturday (tomorrow) at 12 noon.

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Mr. Aharon Sela, the Collector of Customs, will speak on "Customs Processes" at the Haifa Maritime and Economics Club, at 1.15 p.m. today (Friday). Table reservations by phone, number 2954.

•

Mr. Meir Mindlin, literary editor of *The Jerusalem Post*, will give a talk on Robert Graves (in Hebrew) tomorrow (Saturday) over Kol Yisrael's "Book Corner" programme at 10.30 a.m. Poems by Graves will be read in English and in Hebrew translation.

•

BIRTH

KOUNINE — To Nitzhia (née Ben Ami) and Akiva Kounine, on January 20, 1959, a daughter—Dana Shelley, sister to Aline.

MEMORIAL

A memorial meeting for the late Alice Mecklenburg ז"ל will be held on the 30th day after her death on Monday, January 26, 1959, at 8.15 p.m. at the Beit Israel Synagogue, 8 Rehov Keller, Mt. Carmel—Haifa.

Khazen Denies He's Quit "Arab Front"

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA.—Mr. Shukri Khazen, the principal of the Greek Orthodox High School here, has informed *The Jerusalem Post* that he has not resigned from the Arab Popular Front. He was denying a report from Nazareth published last Monday that he was one of several non-Communists who had recently withdrawn from the Front. The resignations were said to have followed that of Mr. Taher Fahoum, head of the Front's Nazareth branch.

Guilty of Insulting National Flag

HAIFA. — Found guilty of insulting the National Flag, Naif Khalil, 26, of Haifa, was fined IL150, and given the alternative of three months in jail, by the Haifa Magistrate on Thursday. He was also given a six-month suspended sentence.

On the eve of Independence Day Khalil ripped a pennant in the national colours off his bicycle and tore it up in public.

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with Michiko Sunahara
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Mon., Jan. 26 Mon., Feb. 2
Wed., Jan. 28 Wed., Feb. 4
All perfs. start at 8.30 p.m.
FLEDERMAUS
Sun., Jan. 25, 8.30 p.m.
Sun., Feb. 1, 8.30 p.m.
NABUCCO
Tues., Jan. 27, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office (10-1, 4-8), Tel. 2760.

Half-a-Million Dunams Of Negev Grain A Total Loss

Jerusalem Post Staff

While most of the country was still mopping up the mud left by this week's timely rains, farmers in the Negev were faced with the complete loss of 500,000 dunams of grain crops, parched for lack of water.

Ministry of Agriculture sources in Tel Aviv were hopeful that fields in the central region would produce a harvest, however small. However, they have written off the entire area south of Mishmar Hanegev, where little rain fell during this week's general downpours, as a dead loss.

The picture with regard to pasture on the parched hills in the South is not quite so black, although it is clear that fodder and hay crops will be far below normal.

In the North, farmers in the Jordan Valley are content on the whole with the amount of rain so far, which will see their fields through the next few weeks. Western and Central Galilee settlers, however, are much less confident about the state of their crops.

Unless another 150-200mm. of rain, well-spaced, falls in what is left of this winter (40-50mm. so far), it will be a very lean year for them. All rainfall up to now has been absorbed by the thirsty soil, and there has been no seepage into wadis anywhere. As a result, cattle and sheep will find poor grazing next year on the hilly pastures. At best, tobacco may be planted, and unirrigated summer crops.

Galilee Normal

The only region reporting adequate rains is Safad and Upper Galilee, where the year's total is 299mm. While this compares unfavourably with the 485mm. which had fallen in the same period last year, in the words of Simha Siv of Ayelet Hashahar, "it was salvation at the last minute."

It was too early for final conclusions, however, and only one thing was certain—yields would be very much below normal.

Yoav Alon of Kfar Giladi, in Upper Galilee, told *The Jerusalem Post* that owing to the lateness of the rains, plant roots had no chance to soak up any moisture when it was needed most. Fruit trees had come off best in the hilly areas, he said.

Jezreel Farmers See 'Average' Year

By SHMUEL LAVEE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA. — Jezreel Valley farmers have been spared most of the difficulties that have beset other regions this year. They are not short of green fodder and hay for their cattle; their seeds have germinated, nor did they have to plough up their fields and sow a second time. And that despite the sparse rains this winter so far.

The winter grain is coming up satisfactorily, and fears that the long spell of dry weather that followed sowing would lead to partial germination, have proved groundless. Even the fields sown before Rosh Hashana by the religious settlements of Kfar Gid'on and Sdeh Ya'acov, are doing well.

The whole Jezre'el plain is now a vast glistening green carpet, stretching from the Carmel to the Gilboa and South.

The parching breath of the drought is noticeable only in the Beisan Valley, where frequent and costly irrigation had to provide the moisture which the heavens denied.

Elsewhere in the country, dairy farmers rely largely on fodder imported from other areas or from abroad. Those of the Emek are largely self-sufficient and have not had to consider reductions in their herds in the face of soaring fodder prices. Some even "made hay" by selling accumulated fodder stocks on the local market at peak prices, up to three times higher than a few months ago.

Indirectly, however, the drought has affected the Emek farmers. The lower prices for beef and poultry have upset their calculations, and profit margins in these branches have shrunk. Worst hit in this regard are the young settlements in the Ta'anach and Parvana areas. They are not used yet to the ups and downs that are the lot of the farm economy.

"If there is more rain during the next two months, our crops will be fair this year, not worse at any rate than the average," a veteran farmer said. "But in farming you never can tell. If the spring brings mice, parching sharav and other gifts, the last minute gains of this winter may go to the devil after all."

Play Censors Demand Full Dress Rehearsals

The Film and Play Censorship Board is continuing to press its demand to view dress rehearsals of all plays before they are produced. Until now its decision was based on a reading of the scripts.

Mr. L. Greenspon, Chairman of the Board, said in Jerusalem on Wednesday that the new prodecure was not an attempt to tighten censorship regulations. A preview of the play "In the flesh" was essential so that "slight changes" could be suggested before it was presented, he wrote in a letter to the Cameri Theatre.

A GIFT of $10,000 has been made to the Hebrew University by Mr. Astore Mayer, Israel Consul General in Milan. The money will be used for a lecture [illegible] in the projected Geol[illegible]ilding in memory of [illegible]ayer's father, Mr. Sally Mayer, late President of the Milan Jewish Community.



MENDES-FRANCE TO TEACH AT BRANDEIS U.

PHILADELPHIA (INA). — Dr. Abram Sachar, President of the Brandeis University, disclosed here on Tuesday that M. Pierre Mendes-France, former French Premier, will lecture on government and history at the University.

Dr. Sachar said that M. Mendes-France would take up his teaching duties next September unless urgent affairs require his presence in France.

New Histadrut Head For 'Professionals'

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Louis Pincus, the first general manager of El Al, will shortly take over the post of head of the Histadrut Department for Professional Employees, *The Jerusalem Post* learned here.

He will replace the present department head, Mr. S. Blass, who will open an advisory bureau on water engineering.

Mr. Pincus, who was formerly one of South Africa's prominent Zionists, was among the founders of the national airlines, which he left to start a private law practice. It is understood that he will carry on with his practice and fill the Histadrut post without remuneration.

Mr. Pincus is also head of the Mapai Department for the Liberal Professions, and in this capacity has been instrumental in influencing his party's leaders in the Histadrut toward a greater understanding of the needs and work conditions of the employed professionals.

Literary Prizes to 3 High School Pupils

TEL AVIV. — Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi on Wednesday presented prizes to three high school students for their literary contributions on "The War of Liberation" in a contest held under the joint auspices of the Ministries of Defence and of Education and Culture.

The ceremony was held at the Mann Auditorium.

The awards went to Oded Be'eri, of Jerusalem's Beit Hakerem School, for his poem "Jerusalem Besieged;" to Dalia Hertz, of the Tel Aviv Municipal High School, for her story, "Man in Battle;" and to Dan Arkin, of the Ohel Shem School in Ramat Gan, for his story, "Nili." (Itim)

Where to go

TODAY

• Meet the Israeli ; — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• Zoo.— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30. Tomorrow: 9-4.

• Recorded Music.— Music to Inspire, with background pictures: Bach, Sonata No.5 for Violin and Piano; Schubert, Symphony No. 4 in C Minor ("Tragic"). Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8.30.

• Exhibitions: — Permanent exhibition of antiquities. Special Exhibition. New excavations at Kabri, Rogla, Kfar Truman and Ruhama. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Today: 9-1; Tomorrow, 10-1.

Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art. Expressionism. Archaeological pieces. Samples of primitive sculpture. Bezalel Museum. Today: 9-1. Tomorrow: 10-1.

Exhibition by David Witman, Abraham Nessati, and Nahum Kook. Artists House. Opening: 10.30 a.m.

Nedva Lifshitz-Tessler gouaches, watercolours and drawings. Gouaches by Ferro Bat Yossef, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Today: 10-1; 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.

• Meet Jerusalem Artists.— Tonight and tomorrow night. Tourists and members only. Artists House, 9.30 p.m.

• Film Shows: — Israel Films daily, 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesod Hall.

• Tours:— Hebrew University conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon, New University Campus.

Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.

TEL AVIV

• Zoological Gardens: — Open between 8 a.m.—5 p.m.

• Theatre:— Ohel: "The Chinese Nightingale." 10.30 a.m.

• Exhibitions.— Ya'acov Agam "Paintings in Movement—Transformable Paintings." Tel Aviv Museum. Today and Tomorrow: 10-1. Admission Saturdays by tickets prepared in advance only.

• Z.O.A. House.— Tourist Service, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

• Tourist Service :— Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 23239. Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 26823, 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

HAIFA

• Tourist Service:— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 22 Rehov Hehalutz. Tel. 67955.

• Exhibitions: — Consumer Goods Exhibition: Plastic Products. Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot Haifa, 10-1; 4-7.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Students' Concert:— Students of the Jerusalem Academy of Music will give a Concert in the hall of the Academy, 7 Rehov Smolenskin. 8.30.

• Variety:— Dzigan & Schumacher: "Zeh vi du gehst." Edison, 9.

• Music Programme:— Saturday Music at Y.M.C.A. at 10.30 a.m. with organ and these records: Prokoff, Peter and the Wolf, Op. 67; selected Chopin Etudes. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• Exhibition:— Modern Art in Israel, 1958. Artists' Gallery, Beit Hamlin, 36 Rehov Weizmann. 10 a.m. Explanation by Elul Kosso at 10.30.

• Z.O.A. House:— "The Fourposter," — Comedy presented by Little Theatre. 8.30 Tourist Service, 9 a.m.—9 p.m.

• Israel National Opera— "Madame Butterfly." 8.30.

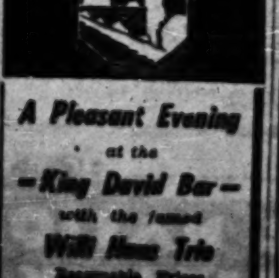
• Theatre: — Cameri: "Tonight We Improvise." 7, 9.15. Ohel: "Black Shabbat," 8.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions:— Ceramics by Gertrude and Otto Natzler from the U.S.A. — Opening today. Will be on show one week only. Second floor:— All Paintings by Shmuel Bonneh. Monthly exhibit: "The Bird of the Soul" by Alice Arbel. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

COMING EVENTS

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA
Sat., Jan. 24: "Madame Butterfly."
Sun., Jan. 25: "Fledermaus."
Mon., Jan. 26: "Madame Butterfly."
Tues., Jan. 27: "Nabucco."
Wed., Jan. 28: "Madame Butterfly."
All performances commence at 8.30.



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A Pleasant Evening
at the
— King David Bar —
with the famed
Willi Haas Trio
Reasonable Prices

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Levant, 5 Hamelech David, 4856.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63526. Frankel, 38 King George, 23721. Sanitas, 53 Ibn G'virol. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24542. JAFFA: Laria, 72 Sderot Yerushalayim, 82093. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, Rehov Abba Hillel, 72564. PETAH TIKVA: Balfour, 15 Balfour. REHOVOT: Klivener, 21 Teller, 96-1341. RISHON: Malal. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Trufa. HAIFA: Magen David, 13 Geula, 6205. Ahuza, 4 Horev, 81164. NIFRAATZ: Ariosoroff.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Orah, 27 King George, 2048. Vitan, Mea Shearim, 61342.
TEL AVIV (Day): Altman, 1 King George, 63791. Seidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63651. Wolkowisky, 36 Herzl, 64687. Achva, 165 Dizengoff, 24717. Naveh, 170 Arlosoroff. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr. (Night): Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26208. Michlin, 119 Allenby, 63388. Gil'ad, 199 Dizengoff, 24264. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 32064. JAFFA: Glinka, 19 Rehov 4, 83429. RAMAT GAN: Magen, 30 Bialik, 72974. PETAH TIKVA: Russel, Rothschild. REHOVOT: Klivener, 21 Teller, 96-1341. RISHON: Malal. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Trufa. HAIFA: Rapoport, 20 Herzl, 3596. Ahuza, 4 Horev, 81164. NIFRAATZ: Arlosoroff.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Kaniz, 20 Hahabashim, 2906. Dr. Hamairi, 71 Bethlehem, 61457. Dr. Cohen, 78 Haneviim, 5540.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Bisen, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 25411. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Sderot Keren Kayemet, 61874. HOLON: Dr. Dokor, Tel Gibborim, 12a Shikun Amami.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Gruenwald, 22 Bin-Nun, 82963. Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 3382. Dr. Hamairi, 71 Bethlehem, 61457.
TEL AVIV: Same as Friday.

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High Court Majority Has Doubts On Value of Severe Punishment

A majority of the High Court on Thursday rejected an appeal by the Attorney General against a District Court decision reducing the sentence on a procurer from three to two years. The majority opinion expressed doubt as to the efficiency of severe punishment in fighting crime.

Justice Olshan, President of the Court, in an opinion dissenting from that of Justices Berinson and Sussman declared that the maximum sentence imposed by the Magistrates Court should be upheld.

The case in question involved David Ben Ami, found guilty of having lived off the earnings of a prostitute. Ben Ami had a previous record, including convictions for sodomy and assault.

Justice Berinson declared that a study of the problem in various countries seemed to show that a court's severity or leniency does not appreciably affect the crime rate.

In this case, Justice Berinson could see no reason to favour the opinion of the Magistrate against the considerations of the three judges of the District Court.

Justice Olshan declared that since the punishment meted out by the Magistrates Court was not excessive, the District Court had not been justified in lightening it. In general, a court of appeals should act with great care when it is asked to deal with the severity of a sentence.

As to the comment of Justice Berinson on the aim of punishment and its measure of efficacy, Justice Olshan declared that this was something that was more the business of the legislator than of the courts.

Justice Berinson, in commenting on the claim of the Assistant State Attorney that a maximum jail sentence should be given in this case to permit time for the prisoner's rehabilitation, said that a two-year sentence was not a short one. Furthermore, Ben Ami has "already been sentenced to five years in jail and we have seen what came of it." (Itim)

Gen. Mortgage Bank Announces Dividends

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Directors of the General Mortgage Bank Ltd. on Thursday announced payment of a dividend of 10¼ per cent on ordinary shares (1957-58) (or 9¼ per cent after income taxes) and 8¼ per cent on preference shares (7% per cent after taxes).

An interim dividend of 8¼ per cent has already been paid on September 1, 1958. The final dividend is to be paid on March 15, 1959.

THE THREE Israel girls detained by Egyptian authorities in the Gaza Strip are Dalia Shuan, Ahuva Dagani and Rachel Saltz, all 22, of Tel Aviv. The U.N. Emergency Force liaison officer in Tel Aviv said on Thursday that it was not known when the girls would be released and returned to Israel.

Stoves for Schools To Curb Rheumatic Fever

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"The Jerusalem Municipality is installing stoves in classrooms to counter-act the alarming incidence of rheumatic fever among school-children," Dr. P. J. Jacobi, Jerusalem Vice-Mayor, said on Thursday.

The incidence of this fever is three times as high in the capital as elsewhere in the country.

More than 180 heaters are now being distributed. The stoves, which are ordinary kerosene burners, are to be surrounded by a protective shield to prevent children from approaching them.

There are 880 classrooms in Jerusalem. Other allocations of stoves are planned for the future.

Formerly, no permanent arrangements were made for providing heat in the classrooms, although parents often raised funds among themselves for this purpose.

Juvenile Crime Soars In Jerusalem in 1958

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The number of files opened against juvenile delinquents in Jerusalem almost doubled in 1958 as compared to the previous year, it is learned.

In 1957, 599 files were opened. Last year this figure leaped to 1,110.

Juvenile delinquents accounted for 29.9 per cent of all crimes committed in 1957 in the capital; last year, the percentage rose to 40.8.

Detective Goes To Pick Up Hermoni

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Senior police detective Kurt Singer left by air for Switzerland on Wednesday to bring back from there David Hermoni, the Holland Bank Union clerk who allegedly absconded with $200,000 last September. Hermoni was arrested in Zurich at the request of the Haifa police and has been detained there since.

When Hermoni was about to board an El Al plane in Zurich on Tuesday, the captain refused to take him without an escort.

UNION OFFICIAL HELD FOR TRESPASS

TEL AVIV. — Seven bakery workers and a Histadrut official who had forcibly attempted to remove a non-union employee from his place of work at the Tari Bakery here, were arrested on Tuesday.

They were charged with illegal trespass.

Ancient Jews Probably Right on 'Iliad': Graves

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The old Jews said that the Greeks received nine measures of folly of the ten that are known to exist in the world, because they may have sensed that the Greek holy book — the Iliad — was really a joke, said Mr. Robert Graves in his lecture on Homer at the Museum Ha'aretz here Wednesday night.

Homer was deliberately cynical about the gods, being apparently himself an addict of the Orphic mysteries, Mr. Graves conjectured. He indicted Agamemnon and other heroes, representing the old Doric aristocracy, because he was a native of the Ionian city of Smyrna and opposed the ancient regime of the tribes that had driven the Ionians from Peloponnesus. When the Iliad poem was edited in Athens under Peisistratos about 600 B.C.E., this background was well-known to the public, which could therefore flavour all the comic and satirical episodes and hidden hints of the poem, all of which have since been lost due to the habitual approach to it as a holy book, Mr. Graves said.

He cited numerous episodes from the Iliad to fortify his interpretations.

The poet was introduced by Mayor Haim Levanon to a distinguished audience which included Sir Francis Rundall, the British Ambassador. After the lecture, the audience was shown around the museum, which contains an excellent exhibition of glassware, manufactured over many centuries, from the Walter Moses collection.

Hawthorn, Champion Racing Driver, Killed

LONDON (Reuter). — The world racing champion driver, Mike Hawthorn, 29, was killed on Thursday when his Jaguar car collided with a truck on the Guildford bypass south of London.

The car made a double somersault after the impact and then crashed into a tree at the roadside. The accident occurred two miles south of Guildford as Hawthorn was driving to London. There had been heavy rain showers on the road, and Hawthorn was alone in the car, travelling at some speed.

The first Briton to win the world's motor racing championship had announced his retirement from racing last month. At a dinner when he was awarded the Guild of Motoring Writers "Driver of the Year" trophy, Hawthorn said, "I have given up motor racing, but I am alive."



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Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Mr. ROBERT GRAVES
will deliver two lectures on
MODERN ENGLISH POETRY
on Monday, January 26
and Tuesday, January 27
at 8.30 p.m. in the George and Florence Wise Auditorium on the University Campus
In the second lecture Mr. Graves will read from his own poetry.
Admission by invitation only. Invitations obtainable at the University Administration Bldg., Room 304, between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m., and at Beth Hillel between 4-6 p.m.

Soccer Spotlight On Jerusalem

By KEITH BEECHER

The soccer treat this weekend goes to the Capital, whose two teams play at home. National Leaguers Jerusalem Hapoel play hosts to the current League leaders, Haifa Maccabi. The capital's Betar meet Afula Hapoel. The local side have their tails up, and are especially effective on their own ground, but the Haifa lads are not likely to give up their top spot without a stiff battle.

The Haifa men will be particularly all out this Saturday as their nearest rivals, reigning champions Tel Aviv Maccabi, now lying second one point behind, play Kfar Saba Hapoel away, and should, despite injury troubles still, pick up two easy points.

The other Haifa XI, the Hapoel, are still third, one point behind their townsmates, and have a home date with Petah Tikva Maccabi, from whom they should also get both points. Petah Tikva Hapoel face Natanya Maccabi on their own ground and would appear to have the advantage.

The two games in this League in the Tel Aviv area bring Jaffa Maccabi up against Tel Aviv Hapoel, who are still searching for a steady winning way, while Tel Aviv Betar receive Ramat Gan Hapoel, who have moved well up the table in recent weeks.

League A provides some interesting clashes. Leaders Bnei Yehuda are at home to Hadera Hapoel, who led the League earlier this season, and are now two points behind their opponents. Second placed Rehovot Hapoel, who lost the top spot on goal average last week, are at home to Sha'arayim Maccabi, and seem to have the easiest task among the leaders. The most exciting match should come from the meeting between third and fourth-placed Tel Aviv Hakoah and Mahane Yehuda Hapoel. The other top Betar side, Jerusalem Betar, are also in the doldrums, lying second from bottom in League A. This week they face bottom-placed Afula Hapoel on the Y.M.C.A. pitch and, like their Tel Aviv clubmates, must get cracking soon if they wish to climb out of the danger area.

FIXTURES: National League: Haifa Hap. vs. Petah T. Mac.; Jaffa Mac. vs. T.A. Hap.; J'lem Hap. vs. Haifa Mac.; K. Saba Hap. vs. T.A. Mac.; Petah T. Hap. vs. Natanya Mac.; T.A. Betar vs. Ramat G. Hap. League A: Bnei Yehuda vs. Hadera Hap.; Hadera Mac. vs. T.A. Shimshon; J'lem Betar vs. Afula Hap.; Mahane Y. Hap. vs. T.A. Hakoah; Rehovot Hap. vs. Sha'arayim Mac.; Rehovot Mac. vs. Kiryat Haim Hap.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins tonight	Jerusalem	4.38
	Tel Aviv	4.46
	Haifa	4.38
and ends tomorrow	Jerusalem	5.42
	Tel Aviv	5.41
	Haifa	5.42

Portion: Beshalah. Shmot, 13, 17—17, 16.
Haftara: Shoftim 4, 4—5, 2.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.45 p.m. Arvit: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.35 p.m.
Heichal Shlomo: Tonight, 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.
Emek Rehavia (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.
Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.
Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im: Beit Hehalutzot, 14 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight: 5.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tifereth Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.) Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. Cantor: Leib Glantz.
Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.
Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha, 4.40 p.m.
Beit Hamaro (3 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.50 p.m.
Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im (Keren Ziv Hall, 15 Shlomo Hamelech St.) Tonight: 5.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Moriah Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hadekla Synagogue: Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.50 p.m., Arvit, 5.35 p.m.
Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 22, 1959

Pop. Loan 1949/62 (IL.50)	[illegible]
6% Comp. Loan 58/[illegible]	[illegible]
Pal. Bearer [illegible]	[illegible]
5½% Comp. Loan	[illegible]
5½% Tavel Dollar g)	[illegible]
6% Eng. Sterling "[illegible]"	[illegible]
Def. Loan Bonds [illegible] f)	[illegible]
4½% Def. Bonds f)	[illegible]
5½% Def. Bonds g)	[illegible]
6½% Loc. O. Debs. f)	[illegible]
6½% Loc. J. Debs. g)	[illegible]
Pal. Elec. pref. sh. (Ldn.)	315
6½% Bonds 58/63 f)	[illegible]
ditto g)	110½
Keren Hayesod	
6½% Deb. 58/65 f)	104½
ditto g)	104[illegible]
6% Deb. 58/63 f)	[illegible]
ditto g)	101
Igrot [illegible] Deb. 58/58	104½
Rassco 6½% Deb. 58/65	
Class "A" f)	105½
Class "B" g)	110½
Rassco 6% pref. ord. sh.	85½
Sh. Leumi ord. sh.	153
Rassco Savings Cert. '59	96½
Sh. Leumi Investment	
Ord. sh. 'B' reg.	102½
Ata ord. 'B' sh.	67½
"Kurdaneh" ord. 'B'	[illegible]
5% conv. debs. 58/63	[illegible]
"Teva" ord. sh.	[illegible]
Pal. Cold St. (IL.10.-) reg.	118[illegible]
Sinur 6% debs. 56/65	[illegible]
Nir 5% pref. sh.	91½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	90
6½% Debs. 61/68 f)	100½
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	[illegible]
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	61½
Motlier ord. sh. reg.	108[illegible]
Pal. Brewery 5% con. debs	78
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	72
Nesher 6% debs "A" 55/64	115
Pal. Potash "A" ord. sh.	[illegible]
Dead Sea Works	222
Delek ord. sh. "C"	100½
Jordan Exploration Co.	
Ord. sh. reg.	64
G.U.S.—Rassco Ltd.	
6½ debs 61/68 (bearer) f	104½
Housing Loan, "A" 58/63	
4½% (bearer) f)	103½
Housing Loan, "C," 60/69	
6% reg. g)	99½
Citco Ltd.	
6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer)	101½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) ex-dividend; e) ex-right; f) linked with $; g) linked with C.o.L.; z) in % of IL1,000.

JUDEANS. — Former President Harry S. Truman has accepted the Honorary Presidency of Young Judea, the oldest and largest Zionist youth organization in the U.S., which is currently marking its fiftieth anniversary.

VILLA: 5 rooms
hall (drawing room 30 sq.m.) central heating, garage, Mt. Carmel, to let 1-3 years. Luxurious cottage; 5 rooms, for sale, IL27,000 plus IL7,000 mortgage.
S. Sternberg & Son, 29 Rehov Herzl, Haifa, Tel. 67317, 83260.

Notice to the Public
TO ALL VISITORS FROM ABROAD
TO BIRKAT CEREMONY AND DINNER
In accordance with the usual custom, a Sabbath dinner and ceremony to mark Tu Bi'Shvat will be held at 6.30 tonight, January 23, 1959, under Taglit auspices, at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geulah, Tel Aviv.
Dr. S.Z. Cahana, Director-General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, will preside.
Persons wishing to take part should phone 64232.

VILLA, Mt. Carmel
3 rooms, hall, for sale. IL26,000. Flat, hall, in two family house, for sale: IL26,000 or to let without key money.
"Sigma" L. Samoshi, Haifa, 61 Rehov Herzl. Tel. 6720.

To let for IL10,000
3-ROOM LUXURY FLAT
near Knesset, 4th floor
DONATH, P.O.B. 148, JERUSALEM
Zion Cinema Building
Tel. 5449 and 61092

Furnished Flat
3-4 rooms, required for visiting American Professor, April-August.
Apply: Dr. Poljakoff, Department of Botany, Hebrew University, Tel. 62581/308, Jerusalem

TO LET FLATS
in Tel Aviv
furnished and unfurnished 3-4 rooms, monthly payment, for 1-2 years.
H. BERGER
9 Rehov Zamenhoff
Tel. 23226, 4.30-1.

TO LET in Haifa
On Hadar Hacarmel:
HALL
100 sq. m.
Power supply available.
Please apply: "Hall," P.O.B. 2354, Tel Aviv.

BARGAIN FOR SALE:
Ramat Gan VILLA
3 large rooms, hall and basement, built on ½ dunam plot; fruit trees. Centrally located, quiet area. Entrance via private grove. Date of occupancy by arrangement. Please phone 73312, between 4-6 p.m.

Young Executive (36)
ABLE ADMINISTRATOR
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Experienced in selling, merchandising, retailing. Full command of Hebrew, English, French and Arabic. Please write: No. 26077, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Chief Stewards
required immediately for modern cargo vessels
Apply, with curriculum vitae and references, to:
Barnett Bros. & Borchard Ltd.
P.O.B. 416, Haifa, Tel. 4685.

Technion Research & Foundation Ltd.
THE BUILDING RESEARCH STATION
Seeks an
Instrument Maker
QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED: Experience in independent repair work, construction and installation of instruments. Familiarity with electrical instruments desirable; also knowledge of English and/or German. Applications should be addressed to Mr. Weiler, Building Research Station, Technion City, Haifa.

Large industrial enterprise in Haifa
REQUIRES
Personal Assistant to Managing Director
Experience as Management Consultant desirable. Hebrew, German and English essential. Applications with curriculum vitae to: No. 6500, P.O.B. 4610, Haifa.



Today's Postbags

The Weather

FORECAST: Generally partly cloudy with slightly higher temperatures.

Outlook for Shabbat: Fair.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	78	5	20	12
Tiberias	73	5	16	12
Haifa Port	67	8	17	13
Natanya	69	7	17	13
Tel Aviv Kiryat	73	5	17	13
Tel Aviv Port	70	8	17	13
Lydda Airport	66	3	18	13
Jerusalem	71	5	11	13
Beersheba	73	4	14	13
Sdom	84	9	20	21
Eilat	89	6	25	21

"A: Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum temp. during morning. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

RAINFALL (in mm.)

RAINFALL (in mm.)

	A.	B.
Haifa Port	1.2	161
Natanya	2.7	181.4
Tel Aviv Port	1.6	156.9
Tel Aviv Kiryat	2.2	169.5
Lydda Airport	0.9	147.4
Mt. Carmel	12.4	202.4
Nazareth	4.3	168
Jerusalem	3.5	114.5
Mishmar Hanegev	0.4	32.2

A. Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Thursday.

B. Total rainfall since August 1.

ARRIVALS

Fay Morris, B.A., art historian, from England to join her husband Dr. Reginald Morris, specialist in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, who will shortly be taking up his appointment in Eilat as Director of Health Services, Southern Negev. (by El Al).

Mr. Louis D. Horwitz, Director-General of Malben-J.D.C. and Mrs. Horwitz, from the U.S. where Mr. Horwitz conferred with American Joint Distribution Committee officials.

DEPARTURES

Dr. David Moretz, of the Ministry of Interior, to Scandinavian countries on behalf of Keren Hayesod.

Dr. Helena Kagan, Chairman of the World WIZO Child Welfare Department, for London, to participate in the annual conference of the British WIZO Federation.

Mr. Gregorio Wertheim, President of the Banco Israelita in Buenos Aires, and an Israel Bonds leader in South America, after a three-week visit. (by K.L.M.).

TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS!

Save money on Cameras and buy your Leica, Retina, Minox, Canon and Cinécameras as well as your colour films at Led Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit the DUTY-FREE SHOP in the Exit Hall. Only foreign currency accepted. (Advt.)

CURRENCY in circulation fell by IL1,772,152 during the week ending Monday, to stand at IL278,549,511, the Bank of Israel has announced. Gold fell by IL1,276; foreign currency reserves increased by IL856,604; and promissory notes and bills of exchange fell by IL2,124,480.

Quick Aid in the Negev Drought

Luz Meets Farmers In South

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The immediate payment of advances on account of drought damage compensation was promised to Negev agricultural settlements by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Luz, at an emergency meeting held here on Thursday.

Mr. Luz also said that efforts would be made to limit the consumption of water in the cities and by industry and to divert the water saved to the Negev. He also reported that plans were being prepared to supply the drought-hit farmers with contrasted feeds for their livestock and for growing fodder in the wetter North for the Negev settlements. Arrangements are also being made for the organised sale of surplus animals by a specially appointed Government committee.

EASIER CREDIT

The Minister also said that he would demand that the Bank of Israel reduce restrictions on credit for Negev settlements.

Mr. Luz was addressing an emergency meeting of representatives of Negev farmers who have been badly affected by both the drought and by locusts this season. Mr. Yosef Perlmutter, the Negev Agricultural Development Officer, declared that the Jewish farmers in the area had planted 242,000 dunams of crops at an investment of IL4.7m. He said that this area was an entire loss, thereby bringing the settlers' debts to the regional purchasing organisation to over IL4m.

Mr. Dov Agmon, of Kibbutz Nirim, pointed out that not only grain crops had suffered, but irrigated crops and livestock as well had been badly affected by the drought. He said that the farms in the region were pumping 200,000 cu. m. of water more than average at this season to maintain their groves and irrigated crops. He added that the only way the livestock were being kept alive at present was by feeding them costly concentrates, which turned the entire branch into a losing proposition.

Mr. Luz was accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture Mr. Ze'ev Tzour, and by the Chairman of the Government Drought Committee, Mr. Y. Amir.

Butter Will Be Cheaper

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The retail price of local butter will be reduced in February to between IL2.600 and IL3 a kilogram while American butter will cost housewives IL4.600 a kilogram, it was learned in Jerusalem.

The decision to cut the price was taken at a meeting of representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Agriculture and Finance in Jerusalem last week. It was decided to reduce the price in order to use up existing stocks of local butter. It was also agreed that the Government will cover 47 per cent of the possible losses resulting from the price drop.

Meanwhile, the Government will resume the distribution of American butter in February at the reduced price. It is part of the Government's intention in providing cheaper American butter to influence the Consumers Price Index. The Index is expected to rise sharply because rationing is ending on many items.

Agranat Report On School Fees Ready

Justice Agranat on Wednesday submitted his committee's findings on fees for institutes of higher learning to the Minister of Education. The report, which is understood to be unanimous, will be made public at the beginning of next week. The committee was set up after Technion students struck against higher fees.

Burmese Envoy Visits Soldier-Workers

KFAR HESS. — The Burmese Minister U Tin Maung Gyi on Thursday visited this moshav and met Burmese Army personnel working here.

Ten of the officers are in Israel for a year to study cooperative agriculture and are living and working in Kfar Hess. The Minister found most of them picking oranges and tomatoes.

At a reception given in his honour at the settlement's cultural centre, the Minister thanked the moshav for its hospitality. He was accompanied by Major Tun Shwe, head of the group of Burmese visitors, and personnel of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Grade 6 Civil Servants Want Wage Parley

The Organization of Grade 6 Civil Servants has authorized its national committee to call a strike if its members' demands are not made part of the wage negotiations now going on between the authorities and Grades 1-8.

The Committee recently sent a letter to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion asking that he take steps to ensure that Grade 6 civil servants are included. It was said that should the Prime Minister fail to comply with this request, the Committee would be automatically empowered to call a strike, or take other steps.

JNF Won't Plant For Tu Bishvat

The Jewish National Fund will not participate this year in school Tu Bishvat tree-plantings in compliance with a request by the Chief Rabbinate to observe the shmitta (sabbatical) year, it is learned.

The schools will get their supply of saplings from their own nurseries and from other bodies such as local authorities, a Ministry of Education spokesman stated. Since Tu Bishvat falls on a Saturday this year (tomorrow), the schools will plant either today or on Sunday.

Despite shmitta, the J.N.F. is carrying out a record afforestation programme. It is understood that the Rabbinate acquiesced in the plantings since afforestation employs over 5,000 workers.

With the recent rains, plantings have been resumed according to plan.

Cargal Laying Off 125 in Bnei Brak

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BNEI BRAK. — Cargal Ltd. on Thursday notified the Works Committee that it would shortly dismiss 125 employees — 90 of them temporary and 35 permanent workers. The company claims that dismissals are necessary because the Citrus Marketing Board has cancelled an order for 1m. cartons.

The factory employs over 300 workers. In the evening the Works Committee notified the company that if the dismissals were unavoidable, employees taken on since 1956 should be the first to go.

Sandburg Raps T.V. Films, Modern Poetry

EAST ORANGE, N.J. — The 81-year old American poet, Carl Sandburg, came out with a stinging attack on modern poetry, television and the movies, at a dinner held in his honour here on Wednesday. He claimed that modern poetry was a conglomeration of meaningless sounds.

Turning to television and the movies—he noted that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln had not enjoyed "the benefits" of either of these media — but had not been stunted in their development. They did have books, however, he added.

New Knesset Guard Has 2 Women

The Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, will review a newly-set up Knesset guard unit on Monday afternoon, the Knesset's 10th anniversary.

The establishment of the unit was decided upon by Mr. Sprinzak following a recommendation to this effect by a committee headed by the Minister of the Interior.

The 25-member unit will include two women. Its commander is under the direct authority of the Knesset Sergeant-at-Arms and through him under the Speaker.

The unit will maintain a round-the-clock guard duty.

Hlasko Returning to Poland 'Regardless of Consequences'

By YISRAEL SHIEV, Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAN SHMUEL. — Marek Hlasko, the young Polish writer, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday that he had "definitely" decided to go home "regardless of the consequences." He declared: "After a short stay here, I will return to my homeland, Poland."

The 25-year-old writer, who became famous following the publication of his book "Eighth Day in the Week", sought political asylum in West Germany last October. He arrived at Lydda early Thursday morning, and following a short stay in a Tel Aviv Hotel came directly to this kibbutz where his old friend, the Polish Jewish writer, Jan Rojavsky, has settled.

Mr. Hlasko, tall and blonde, bears a striking resemblance to the late Hollywood film star, James Dean. With Mr. Rojavsky acting as interpreter, the writer told *The Post*, "I came to Israel to see my friends. I also wanted to visit a country for which I have always had a special regard since I began to read the Bible." Mr. Hlasko said that he intends to remain in Israel for a month.

In connection with his return to Poland, the writer stressed that he had not sought special guarantees from the authorities there.

When asked if he had read Pasternak's "Dr. Zhivago," Mr. Hlasko replied "Yes. Pasternak is a great poet. But do you want me to make things harder for him?"

Towards the end of the interview, the guest produced an English-language Bible from his pocket and opened it to the chapter in Genesis which deals with the wanderings of Cain and his settling down "East of Eden".

Wants Politics Taken Out of Health

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.— A call to "take politics out of health," as has been done in matters of defence, education and labour exchanges, was made by Dr. B. Harell, M.K. (G.Z.) author of a "national health scheme," addressing the Tel Aviv Rotary Club luncheon on Thursday.

Dr. Harell said his national health plan was similar to that in Britain, envisaging complete separation of health services from party politics, and independence of any organisation. It would be open to all doctors and pharmacists and would assure direct contact between patient and physician, the latter to be chosen freely by the former. His scheme, Dr. Harell claimed, would eliminate overlapping services and would cut national expenditure on health services.

The Rotary Club bade a warm farewell to the outgoing Brazilian Minister, Mr. Nelson Tabajara de Oliveira, one of its members.

Stove Firm Charged With False Advert

TEL AVIV.— The American-Israel Perfection Company Ltd. was on Thursday brought before the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court on charges of falsely labelling one of its products — the "Fireperfect" heating stove.

The company and its manager, Menahem Colton, are being charged with publishing advertisements in the daily press showing a shipment of crates labelled "Fireperfect," being unloaded in port, thus suggesting that the stoves were imported. Actually they are manufactured locally.

The firm is also being charged with putting up a poster in the Ministry of Commerce building in Jaffa stating that the stoves were of foreign make. The defendants pleaded not guilty.

Jordan Police Escort U.S. Student Back to Israel

By CHRIS ELIOU, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Three spike-helmeted Jordan policemen escorted an American student at the Hebrew University back to Israel on Thursday morning. The blond six-footer, Gary Schwartz, 18, of Far Rockaway, Long Island, told reporters at Mandelbaum Gate that he had crossed the border near the Beit Israel quarter on January 6, because he "wanted to see the rest of the ancient land of Israel."

After going across the lines at about 7.30 in the evening, he wandered into the Old City dressed in a raincoat worn over a sweater and soiled khaki trousers, with a knapsack and camera thrown over his shoulder. At first he did not attract any attention, but when he started entering shops and asking questions, he was arrested and his identity discovered when his papers were checked.

Schwartz told *The Jerusalem Post* that "when the Jordanians heard that I was an American, I looked to them like gold." "After a few days in the Old City," he said, "I was transferred to an Amman jail." There were about 40 prisoners there, most of them Communists, who wanted to discuss politics with him. He said he was treated fairly well and was given three meals daily, mostly pita and pilaff.

He was visited several times by the U.S. consul, who brought to him reading matter. When asked if the Jordanians had removed the film from his camera, Schwartz said that he had not checked. "But if they did, I want the pictures because I took some very beautiful ones."

Schwartz interrupted his studies at New York University after getting a year's scholarship in Humanities at the Hebrew University. He arrived in Israel at the beginning of the University term. He has been detained for questioning.

It is learned that Schwartz will probably be released on Friday morning, pending trial for leaving Israel illegally.

The maximum punishment under the Emergency Regulations is one year in prison or a IL1,000 fine, or both.

There have been two former cases of non-Israelis who deliberately crossed the border illegally and were charged under this law. One is that of Mr. James Nerrol, of Canada, who was fined IL10. The second is that of Mr. Morris Peix, of the U.S., who was released after he agreed to leave Israel at the request of the authorities.



Gary Schwartz, an American student at the Hebrew University, seen re-entering Israel at Mandelbaum Gate on Thursday after a fortnight's detention in Jordan.

Photo by Braun

A NEW CARGO handling record was established in Haifa Port on Wednesday, when a total of 13,678 tons of goods were loaded and discharged. The previous record of 11,500 tons was set three years ago.

Defence Says Malinki Made Up Shadmi's Statement

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The defence counsel, in the trial of Alufi-Mishne Issachar Shadmi, Mr. Ya'acov Salomon, told the military court on Thursday that six and a half hours after the Kafr Kasim tragedy, Rav-Seren Shmuel Malinki and others invented the story of the statement "May Allah have mercy on their souls" that A/M Shadmi allegedly made when giving his curfew orders.

Malinki is now serving a 17-year sentence in connection with the killings in the village on October 29, 1956.

A/M Shadmi is charged with the murder of 20 men of the village and with issuing illegal curfew orders on that date, as a result of which 47 villagers were shot by border policemen.

Mr. Salomon said he would prove that there had been an effort to blur events of October 29. He questioned the witness, R/S Malinki, appearing on behalf of the prosecution, in detail on his movements during the evening of the tragedy, and asked him why he telephoned to the commander of the border police, Pinhas Kopel, asking to meet him the same night.

Malinki said that he called Kopel to tell him that "a very unpleasant thing has happened." They met the same night for a minute and a half, Malinki said.

SALOMON: The commander immediately superior to you on that day was Shadmi. Why did you call Kopel?

WITNESS: My relations with Kopel were completely different that those with Shadmi, whom I got to know only two days before. As Kopel was also a personal friend, it was natural that I should call him.

SALOMON: What did you tell Kopel when you met him?

MALINKI: I told him about the orders I received from Shadmi.

SALOMON: Did you tell him about the phrase "May Allah have mercy on their souls"?

MALINKI: I think not.

In answer to the charge that he planned his version of the event several hours after the shootings, Malinki replied sharply that at 2 p.m. the same day (the killings began after 3 p.m.) he had already told his subordinate officers that the Brigade Commander (Shadmi) had said "May Allah have mercy on their souls."

"These words are your own diabolical invention," Mr. Salomon charged the witness.

Malinki replied: "It's impossible to ignore these words. Shadmi said 'May Allah have mercy on them.' That's a fact which it's impossible to do away with."

In a sharp exchange between the defence counsel and the witness about Malinki's movements on the tragic night, Malinki shouted. "It's all a trick on your part." At that point, the President of the Court, A/M Kennet, checked the witness. "Malinki, you're a better witness when you keep calm."

Malinki was questioned on the manner in which he reported the Kafr Kasim killings to headquarters. Malinki said he gave instructions to report the slayings, but not the number of the dead, as that was not clear, "and one has to be careful with numbers." The witness told how after hearing of the killings, he ordered a cease fire for the whole night.

The witness denied that Shadmi, when giving his orders, had at any time said that "quiet should prevail."

The court is composed of A/M Kennet, A/M Aharon Doron and A/M Ya'acov Peri. S/A Moshe David is prosecuting.

The trial will be resumed on Sunday.



SHMUEL MALINKI

Officials Deny Planned Export Premiums Rise

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Treasury has no knowledge of any plan to increase the export premium by granting it on the gross added value, instead of on the net added value as at present, Treasury sources said in Jerusalem on Thursday. Mr. M. Tzour, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, on Wednesday said that such a plan exists and is being studied by the Ministry.

The Treasury sources claim that such a plan amounts, in fact, to an increase of the export premium unrelated to rational economic considerations, and that it does not encourage the increase of the added value in export commodities which is the main aim of the export drive.

AFTER TWO days of intensive training, Safad had its first large-scale manoeuvers on Thursday. "Fires" were successfully fought and "casualties" treated.

Woman Sent to Prison After Return from Syria

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — A 20-year-old woman from Tuba village in Galilee was on Thursday sentenced by the Military Anti-Infiltration Tribunal to three months in jail and given a seven-month suspended sentence.

The woman, Na'ama Hassan, was also fined IL250.

The Tribunal said that a severe sentence had been imposed because of the bad influence the accused had exercised after her return to Israel. At her instigation, several youths had left the village and crossed into Syria.

She was sent back to Israel three months ago, 10 days after crossing into Syria. She declared widely that Syria was a "paradise for Arab youths who are willing to join the army."

The same court on Thursday sentenced an infiltrator from the Lebanon to 18 months in jail.

Plot to Break Out Of J'lem Jail Fails

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A fantastic plan to escape from the Jerusalem lock-up and cross into Jordan — a scheme termed a "hashish pipe dream" by a senior Jerusalem police officer — blew up into thin air early this week.

The alleged instigator, Ya'acov Preminger, who is awaiting trial for a series of housebreaking offences, included two fellow prisoners in his calculations.

Preminger was to ask to go to the toilet late at night. When the warden released him from his cell, he was to knock the warder over the head, take away his keys, and release the other two prisoners.

The three were to break out of jail and to waylay a U.N. car containing three persons — no more no less — knock out the occupants, change into their clothes, and cross into Jordan through the Demilitarized Zone containing Government House.

The three would make their way to Kalandia airport, seize a plane, abduct a pilot, and force the latter to fly them out of the Middle East.

One of the alleged partners was Ze'ev Berlinsky, who was released recently from a Jordan prison following his illegal entry into that country. He was to be the "Jordanian expert" of the expedition.

Berlinsky never had a chance to participate in the plot since he was released some days ago and placed under psychiatric observation.

The other partner was Yitzhak Hilleli, an alleged housebreaker, who was a member of the gang reportedly headed by Preminger.

Hilleli, after weighing the slight chances of success, decided to back out. This angered Preminger who began to beat him up.

When police separated the two men, Hilleli told police of the plot — which he himself called an "oriental pipe dream."

Court Increases Perjurors' Term

The Supreme Court on Thursday increased the sentences of two drivers from Kiryat Haim to six and three months imprisonment, respectively, for perjuring themselves in Traffic Court where they had been charged with a traffic violation.

The Haifa District Court had originally fined the two, Yehoshua Farber and Dov Flusker, IL300 and given each of them three month suspended sentences. The Assistant State Attorney, Mr. G. Bach, appealed the sentence, saying that he was shocked by the perjury before the Traffic Court. Had it gone undetected, it would have resulted in serious charges being pressed against the patrolman who had caught Farber on the road. Mr. Bach charged that Farber had persuaded Flusker to join him in fabricating a story clearing Farber of any offence.

The two asked the Supreme Court for mercy and Farber noted his long unblemished record in Israel as a "member of the Histadrut and the Prime Minister's party."

The Supreme Court, however, found that the light sentence was entirely out of proportion to the seriousness of the offence and allowed the State's appeal.

Dividing Up Estate by Lottery

TEL AVIV.—The IL2m. holdings of the Litvinsky family —property which has been the subject of 14 years of litigation—may be divided up among its joint owners by drawing lots out of a hat.

A proposal to this effect will be discussed at a meeting in 10 days between the owners with Judge Y. Lamm.

The family fortune was made in 1920 when three Litvinsky brothers, Maurice, Raymond and Emil, bought land in Tel Litvinsky, and gradually built up real estate and business holdings. A legal dispute among the brothers began in 1941 and three years later the joint property went into receivership, while the brothers themselves managed the property.

In 1951, Maurice died, leaving a widow and two sons. Raymond died in 1956 leaving 20 per cent of his holdings to his sister and the remainder for founding a charitable institution in his name. To his brother Emil, and to the heirs of Maurice, he left IL2 each. The family claimed the will was invalid, thus increasing the scope of litigation even further.

Through the mediation of Judge Lamm, all sides finally agreed to divide the property three ways. Judge Lamm appointed an assessor to draw up a detailed plan for the division, which was scheduled to take place on Thursday, when each side would draw its lot out of a hat.

When the meeting was held on Thursday, Emil objected to the lottery, declaring that as the sole surviving brother he was entitled to choose which of the three portions he wanted. It was agreed to hold another meeting in 10 days in order to decide the question. (Itim)

Freighter Loses Day To Return Stowaway

HAIFA.—A 17-year-old stowaway was returned to the port on Wednesday by an American freighter, 24 hours after she had left the port. The youth, who is wanted by the police for burglary, was detained.

The ship, the A. Pioneer, had brought a cargo of grain. She left on Tuesday but turned back when the stowaway was discovered. Besides the expense of the 24 hours extra sailing, the ship also paid nearly IL300 in port fees to deliver the stowaway.

Cables in Brief

RADIO. — A Soviet company has signed a contract to supply Afghanistan with a large quantity of radio equipment which will ensure wireless communications between the main Afghan cities, the Soviet news agency, TASS, has reported.

CENSUS. — The Soviet Union's first census since 1939 was completed on Thursday after seven days' work by 600,000 persons. Final figures will be available next December, although preliminary data should be completed in six to eight weeks.

Astronautics Group Founded in Haifa

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — An Astronautics Society, to foster interest in space travel on a scientific level, has been founded by a number of Technion staff members.

For a start the society will hold a series of monthly lectures of a high scientific standard, dealing with various aspects of space travel. The first, scheduled for February 4, will be on "Rockets." It will be given by Mr. M. Epstein, of the Defence Ministry.

Other lectures already scheduled will be on astrophysics, space ship fuels, space communications and space flight aerodynamics.

The chairman of the society is Mr. M. Arens, Senior Lecturer of the Technion's Aeronautics Department. The organizing committee includes Prof. Kurt Sitte, head of the Physics Department, and Mr. Epstein.

Scooter Driver Hit By Passing Car

ASHKELON. — A scooter driver from Ashkelon, A. Cohen, was seriously injured on Wednesday when he was hit by a car on the Plugot road near Kiryat Gat. The car was passing a truck at the time and the driver claimed that he had not seen the oncoming scooter. The victim was taken to Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot and the driver of the car was booked and released on bail. (Itim)



TZUTZU and EVA DAVID are happy to announce the birth of their first son PAUL-MICHAEL. The Brith Milah will take place tomorrow, Saturday, January 24, 1959 at 4 p.m. at their home, 12 Rehov Arnon, Tel Aviv. Please regard this as a personal invitation.

The Management and staff of BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O. 102 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv express their heartfelt sympathy to SYLVIA BEILIN on the death of her MOTHER

With deep sorrow we announce the death, on January 22, 1959, of our beloved mother and grandmother Cecilia (Zipa) Beilin ז"ל. The funeral will take place today, Friday, January 23, 1959, at 1.15 p.m. at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery. The Family in Israel and U.K. Rehov Nordau, Herzliya B

With deep sorrow, we announce the death of Shoshana (Rosel) Loewenberg on January 22, 1959, after a serious illness. The funeral will leave Hadassah Hospital, Tel Aviv, on Friday, January 23, 1959, at 11.15 a.m. H. S. Loewenberg and Family

We extend our sincerest sympathy to our General Manager Mr. A. Z. Kis in his sorrow on the passing of his aunt Shoshana Loewenberg The Staff Olympic Airways

With deep sorrow, we announce the death after a brief illness of our beloved husband, father, brother, and brother-in-law, Dr. Walter Ostwald. The funeral will take place today, Jan. 22, at 2 p.m., at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery. On behalf of the bereaved family Kaete and Bilha Ostwald 14 Dubnow St., Tel Aviv

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Friday, January 23, 1959
24 Sh'vat, 5719 — 13 Rajab, 1378

KNESSET Speaker Sprinzak could not have been more apt than he was when he declared in welcoming M. Christian Pineau to Jerusalem on Thursday that "friendship, in itself, is an enormous aid to Israel." Indeed, the former French Foreign Minister stands out as a symbol of France's friendship in one of Israel's most trying hours.

FRENCH FRIENDSHIP

The man who directed France's foreign affairs for almost three years made Israel - French friendship a basic part of her policy in the Middle East. It was he who proved to the world that neither written formal treaties, nor the size of a country and its people, must necessarily serve as the criteria for the establishment of friendly relations between two nations. It was M. Pineau also, who demonstrated, that in a world dominated by power politics, there was still room for a big power to support the cause of one of the world's smallest nations.

M. Pineau's consistent support of Israel on the international scene, following the Sinai and Suez campaigns, is perhaps even more significant than the expressions of France's friendship prior to and during the campaign itself. It was M. Pineau who declared that France considered the Gaza Strip to be an integral part of what was formerly Palestine, and that therefore Israel forces should not be withdrawn from there. It was again M. Pineau who intervened in Washington to assure American support for free passage for all ships through the Straits of Tiran, thereby opening the port of Eilat as Israel's southern gateway to Asia and Africa. Today's distinguished guest was also the one who declared in the French Parliament that France would aid Israel in laying an oil pipeline from Eilat to Haifa.

The fact that on many crucial issues, Israel's voice on the international scene was no longer a voice in the wilderness was due mainly to France's wholehearted support. This in effect established an alliance based on common interests and attitudes, which although never officially formulated or signed proved to be as strong if not stronger than many formal treaties.

The Cabinet in which M. Pineau served as Foreign Minister was forced to resign last year due to the momentous internal events in France, but the foundations of Israel-French friendship laid by M. Pineau have remained as strong and deeply rooted as ever. Though internal differences have taken the French Socialist Party — to which M. Pineau belongs — into "constructive opposition" to the present French Government, France's policy of friendship towards Israel is common to both government and opposition.

between two countries are not necessarily enhanced by their formalization in a written treaty, Israel would of course welcome any formal alliance based on long standing friendship with any country, assuming that such an alliance would serve the interests of both countries. It would seem to be more fitting moreover if the foreign country concerned were to take the initiative in forming such an alliance.

Although there may certainly be differences between Israel political parties on various questions of foreign policy, the question of concluding a treaty of friendship with France is certainly not one of them. It is therefore something of a misrepresentation of the attitude of the Israel Government — however indirect — when one particular party tries to take upon itself the role of sole advocate of closer formal relations between Israel and France. In this light, the numerous and frequent missions to France by Herut leaders seem to serve purposes other than those piously declared by that party in its many pronouncements on the subject of relations with France. The failure of Mr. Begin's recent visit to Paris should have been a sufficient lesson to Herut to refrain from any possible repetition in the present visit to the French capital by Mr. Begin's lieutenant, Mr. Ben Eliezer. It should have long

Again, there may certainly have been realized that lack of political popularity at home cannot be offset by fruitless foreign expeditions.

Exclusive Madrid Interview — *By Richard S. Mowrer*

Spanish Socialists Unaware Of Real Reasons for Arrest

NINE of the 60-odd Spanish Socialists and Social Democrats arrested by General Franco's Security Police last November have been transferred to their homes for health reasons. But they remain under house arrest. One of them is Antonio Villar, 38, who is associated with a Madrid law firm that has handled American embassy business at various times. I called him on the telephone.

"Senor Antonio Villar?"

"Speaking."

"I am a foreign correspondent. Would it be all right if I came to see you?"

"Certainly. Any time. I am always at home these days."

Antonio Villar lives with his wife in a modest ground-floor apartment near the Plaza de Toros Monumental, Madrid's largest bullring. Outside, two uniformed policemen are on duty, one patrols the street, the other sits in the janitor's office. Nobody stopped me. Mr. Villar, a tall, dark pleasant young man, answered the front door. He showed me into a small living-room, produced cigarettes and sherry. The interview went like this:

When were you arrested?

At three a.m. November tenth. Three plainclothes-men pounded on the door, said I was wanted for questioning at Seguridad headquarters.

Were you maltreated?

I was not beaten. But 17 days passed before I was allowed to get in touch with a lawyer. Two days after I was arrested my wife was permitted to visit me, once, in the presence of police officials. After that I was kept in a cell, incommunicado. On November 24 I was transferred to the provincial prison at Carabanchel, outside Madrid. Then, two days before Christmas, three policemen took me home in a car. I am now under house arrest, what is called "attenuated detention." I cannot leave the apartment.

But this is an improvement over Carabanchel, isn't it?

It certainly is. There is no heating whatever over there. (Madrid's winter climate is cold, often below freezing at night.)

Guards Outside

Are friends allowed to visit you? Do the policemen outside interfere?

No, they don't make any trouble. But I suppose they make a note of the people who come here. Of course, I see to it that there are never more than five friends here at one time. Otherwise I might be charged with illegal association. For the first two days after I was brought here from Carabanchel we had a policeman sitting in the apartment. Then he was withdrawn. Now the guards stay outside. When they are relieved, the new shift rings the doorbell and asks to see me, to make sure I'm still here.

Are you a Socialist?

No. I am a Social Democrat. Or rather, I am a sympathizer of the Social Democrat movement. Political parties are illegal in Spain and one cannot belong to them as such.

How many persons of similar political sympathies were arrested about the time you were?

I don't know. I have heard that 500 were questioned by the police, 150 detained. At Carabanchel, where I was, there were 54 of us. Of this number eight besides myself have been transferred to their homes — house arrest like me — for health reasons. One man had eye trouble, so the authorities decided that he should be sent home to facilitate treatment of his eye.

What about you?

Nothing very serious. Some time ago I suffered from a minor lung ailment. I'm convalescing.

Would you mind if I report what you have told me?

Not at all. Go ahead.

Subversive Activities

Official silence regarding the nation-wide police round-up of Spanish Socialists and sympathizers remains unbroken. Exact information as to the number of persons arrested is lacking. Official estimates oscillate between 60 and 70.

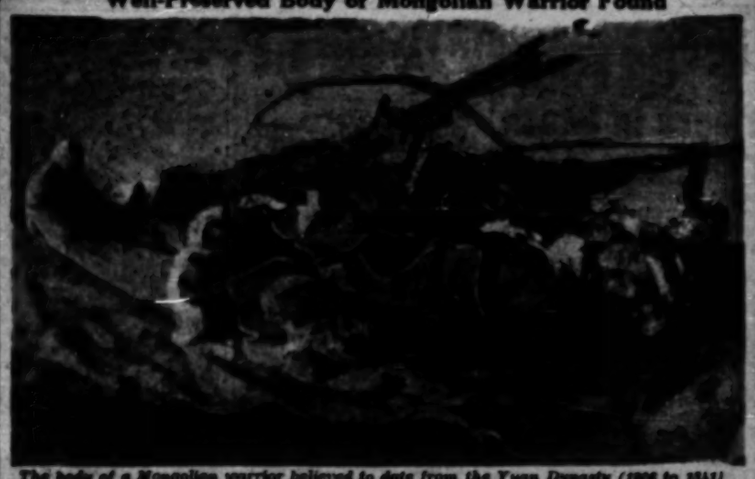
There is no specific information as to what the detained men are charged with. Private sources indicate, however, that they are (or will be) charged with engaging in subversive activities and the dissemination of illegal propaganda. In this case the detainees will face a civil court, not a military tribunal. Military courts usually try cases involving Communist activities, terrorism, illegal possession of weapons, acts against the security of the State.

The arrested men are believed to be all under 40 years of age, engaged in the liberal professions except for a small number of skilled workers. The arrests were carried out over a two-week period in San Sebastian, Bilbao, Madrid, Barcelona, Vittoria and Granada.

The detainees include members of prominent Spanish families: Joaquin Prades, a nephew of the Spanish ambassador in Tunisia; Dr. Martin Santos, a leading psychiatrist established in San Sebastian; Dr. Vicente Urcola, medical adviser of the Brotherhood of Fishermen of the Basque coast; Juan Reventos y Carner, law professor at the University of Barcelona and a grandson of Jaime Carner, Finance Minister under the Republic.

Important labour groups abroad, among them the anti-Communist ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) and America's AFL-CIO have protested against the arrests. So has the executive committee of Britain's Labour Party. But Spain's press and radio have not been allowed to report this.

Well-Preserved Body of Mongolian Warrior Found



The body of a Mongolian warrior believed to date from the Yuan Dynasty (1206 to 1341) unearthed recently in the Tsaidam Basin in the Qinghai Province of Northwest China. Wrapped in a woollen blanket the body is dressed in a fur coat with light armour on it and a fur hat with a red feather. The bow made of horn and 11 arrows were found beside it. Reuter Photo

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

APOTROPUS INTO FATHER

THE Knesset this week heard the Adoption Law presented by Mr. Pinhas Rosen, the Minister of Justice. As Mr. Rosen pointed out, there is a total hiatus on this subject in Israel law. As a matter of personal status, it was left by the Mandatory to the jurisdiction of the communities' own religious authorities, in order that these might deal with adoptions according to their own custom, and no needless conflicts be created. Traditionally, Jewish law does not recognize full adoption, but only the appointment of a guardian for an orphan, or a child otherwise in need of care, while the Rabbinical Court itself retains a measure of responsibility for the child's welfare. This limitation — which is to a certain extent echoed by the current demand for an Adoption Agency, to be staffed by expert social welfare workers, that will supervise adoptions — has in the past had some painful disadvantages.

If the guardian's powers were circumscribed, so were the rights of his ward. Specifically, he was not automatically the heir of his adoptive parents, and Mr. Rosen cited a case in which relatives who had not been on close terms with a deceased person had been able to press their claims as against those of his adoptive daughter, solely because the legal status of adoptive children in Israel is not clear in law.

It was remarkable, in a way, that the interest shown in this problem was not greater, though this may also indicate that the draft law is generally considered satisfactory. It was criticised by speakers of the Orthodox parties, who naturally oppose the exclusion of the Rabbinical Courts from this field and who do not wish to see the new law substantially different to the principles of the *Apotropus* recognized by Jewish law to guard a child's interests. Apart from that, all but one of the speakers were women. Are the male members really only interested in politics?

Restrictions Cancelled

THE rains came, and with them a ray of sunshine and brotherhood in the Knesset, whose presidium decided to cancel the restrictions on the movements of journalists that were imposed when the new wing was opened some weeks ago.

The press may go upstairs to the Committee rooms again, they may enter the members' canteen at all times (though there is a gentleman's agreement that they will not take their meals there during the recess, when the place tends to get crowded.) The room and telephones near the Press Box will miraculously become available again. Editors of papers will be admitted as well as parliamentary correspondents. Other visitors will continue to use the new, larger canteen, so that it is likely that a good many members will also go there.

One or two members of the presidium were prepared to carry on indefinitely the battle against the particular set of privileges formerly, and now once again, enjoyed by the press. Others seem to have decided that convenience at work is the easiest thing to give the press. In any case the atmosphere has at last been cleared, just in time for the Knesset's anniversary celebration next week, which will also bring back Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, the Speaker, recovered from his recent illness.

Reader's Reaction

THE signatory to this column received a letter this week that seems to raise some interesting points. The writer, who signs his name as Yaacov Liberman, and gives an address in Giv'ataim, starts off:

Your Parliamentary Reports are seduced by such unparliamentary style, phraseology and wording that it is often amazing how a paper, even so politically biased as The Jerusalem Post, does not find it an insult to the dignity of its readers.

Today, after reading your revolting report on the Altalena "relighting," I decided to let you know exactly what many of your readers think of you.

It is bad enough when a paper, the only one in English, is cowering behind an impression of being politically neutral, while in reality it is as much an organ of Mapai as Davar is in the Hebrew language. But when we read slanderous reports on Knesset debates, which are written in a most disgusting, bitter and crude manner, the reader is entitled to voice a complaint and to have it placed on record.

How disgusting can a report get?

Here are a few examples: "Mr. Begin shouted" . . . while "The Prime Minister listened and called Mr. Begin a liar." (The truth is that Mr. Begin spoke calmly while the shooting was done by the Prime Minister.)

Now, to begin with, Mr. Liberman was probably not present during the debate to get a first-hand impression, and he may have read an inaccurate report. In fact, the Prime Minister sat in complete silence through Mr. Begin's *faccuse*, except for one time he got up to say, not particularly loudly, "That is a lie!"

And again:

"Mr. Begin was trying to achieve a sensation"; Mr. Ben-Eliezer (Vice-Chairman of the House) has been termed a "temperamental colleague," likewise, Mrs. Esther Raziel-Naor, while Mr. Meguri-Cohen was described as "boiling over."

Here the trouble seems to be that Mr. Liberman does not understand Mr. Begin — perhaps the latter's fault. If a Knesset member gets up and formally charges his premier with blood-libel and murder (his words), and succeeded in persuading his audience that this was true, would that be short of a "sensation"? Could a correspondent easily find a milder or more parliamentary word for what Mr. Begin was trying to do? Or a softer word than "temperamental" for Mr. Ben-Eliezer, who kept jumping up and threatening Mr. Ben-Gurion with clenched fists, yelling "murderer" at him at the same time? How parliamentary can a report get? Did Mr. Liberman in fact get a full picture of the session from whatever paper he reads?

There is yet another point that should be clarified. Mr. Liberman writes:

The fact that the Prime Minister lowered the standard of debate in the Knesset to the lowest ebb by his cynical remarks on the heroism of the 13 boys that faced the gallows with a song — is an aspect of the debate you preferred not to mention. Nevertheless you claim that it was "good to see Galili of Ahdut Ha'avoda shoot down Mr. Ben-Eliezer's declaration that there was no Israel Army in Jerusalem at the time of the Altalena. (The fact is that there was none and the Haganah, I.Z.L. and L.H.Y. operated separately.) What was so good, then, about Galili's shooting?

Mr. Ben-Gurion did not "make cynical remarks" about I.Z.L. men who were executed. When Mr. Begin had kept trying to make political capital out of their death, he said to Mr. Begin, "Yes, I know. You were in Acre jail. You were in Kenya. You went to the gallows." And as Mr. Begin in fact did not do any of these things perhaps Mr. Ben-Gurion really was being cynical, but only about Mr. Begin. With regard to the status of the Army at the time of the arrival of the Altalena, Mr. Liberman is again inadequately informed. The I.Z.L. men who came to Kfar Vitkin to unload the Altalena arms left their places in "the Army" to do so, five days before the formal oath of allegiance to "the Army" was due to be taken. Haganah, I.Z.L. and L.H.Y. men who wished were sworn into Zahal in Jerusalem on June 20, 1948, at the same time as in the rest of Israel. Were the arms on the Altalena, which arrived on June 22, to be unloaded and sent to I.Z.L. units just for those six days when the Zahal existed except in name? Mr. Meguri-Cohen, M.K., who is by no means ashamed that he cannot recall without anger the fact that the I.Z.L. never got the Altalena arms, said on this point: "We wanted our units to get the arms. We were afraid that Zahal might deliberately send out our men with the worst equipment and so be rid of them." It is not a charitable view of Zahal, but it is undoubtedly an accurate recollection of what Mr. Meguri-Cohen had thought at the time.

Mr. Liberman ends up:

I consider your last "Parliamentary Report" the filthiest piece of insincere journalism ever to find its way to the columns of The Jerusalem Post, which is quite "rich" with unobjective reporting, slander and cynical comments on all who are in opposition to the Mapai rule.... you represent the bulwark of our journalistic society.

Come to that, Mr. Liberman is scarcely polite himself. The only thing that surprised us was that he starts his letter with the formality of "Dear Mrs. Ben Dor."

ELI — By Meir



"Eli says he doesn't know much about cartons, but he's beginning to think it's about time we exported the Citrus Marketing Board."

Pedestrians Are Not Always Right

By MACABEE KASKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

IN the German Colony in Jerusalem there is a thin elderly man who has a unique way of crossing the busy main street. He steps off into it without looking either to the left or right to see if vehicles are approaching. But he gives them ample warning that he is crossing. He waves his cane in agitated little circles shoulder-high as he hurries across, his long striped dress, typical of that worn by the older generation in some oriental communities, flapping around his ankles.

One out of every ten traffic accidents in Israel involves pedestrians. Many are fatal. Almost all are avoidable, Jerusalem traffic police believe.

For example, several hundred metres down the same road, where it narrows to four and a half metres and runs through the new Katamon Quarters, children at play dash across the street without giving any warning whatsoever to oncoming traffic. There have been several fatalities involving youngsters actually running squarely into the sides of vehicles that were already going past.

Two Hamekasher bus drivers working the No. 13 line that crosses this district recently informed the cooperative's management that they wished to be switched to other lines where children did not use the road as a playground and where the municipality had paved sidewalks. In the Katamons and at Kiryat Yovel pedestrians have to walk on the road, stepping off it only when vehicles approach. But in the winter pedestrians are loath to step off onto muddy "shoulders," preferring to force cars to slow down and crawl past them.

Toddlers present another problem. Too young to go to kindergartens, they stay at home. Every time an ice or bread van parks, they surround it, climbing not only all over it but also under it. Even careful drivers get involved in accidents when they try to drive away. In the past year, three children aged two to three have been killed in the city's Southern District.

The main difference between the Katamons and the centre of town is that in the Katamons the main violators are children; on King George, Jaffa and Ben Yehuda Roads they are adults — and should know better. The situation is worst in the evenings, before and after the cinema shows, when the sidewalks are simply not wide enough to accommodate all the pedestrians. On Saturday evenings all traffic on Jaffa Road crawls.

"While the drivers are often imbued with a subconscious feeling of superiority and power because they are driving a ton of steel," says one police officer, "pedestrians are affected with a similar feeling — they are convinced they can bring all vehicles to a grinding halt. Yet Jerusalem police do not remember one driver who, through no fault of his own, hit a pedestrian and then turned around and sued the injured person for:

1) damaging his car;
2) deliberately endangering the driver's life by making him swerve away, possibly into another accident; or
3) violating the law.

The philosophy of the road is that the pedestrian is always right; the driver always wrong. To combat this fallacy is one of the reasons why the nine new traffic magistrates to be appointed shortly must be drivers. Jerusalem police point out that they can already sense a new approach to accidents on the part of the new magistrates now sitting on traffic accidents. Both are drivers.

The new approach was succinctly expressed by one traffic officer:

"Pedestrians must realise that they are living in the machine age. The idea that drivers must be supercareful is old-fashioned. Today both drivers and pedestrians must be supercareful, and vehicles, not pedestrians, have the right of way."

Police have made two main attempts to make pedestrians stick to sidewalks. One is to tell the public to avoid jaywalking and to cross only at pedestrian crossings; the other is to fine offenders.

But half of Jerusalem's pedestrians continue to cross the street where they want — and even the other half, complains one officer, never learns to cross fast enough. They take their time, often stopping in the middle of the street to hold conversations. Fencing off the sidewalks with chains helps little. At the juncture of Shlomzion Hamalka and Mamilla, one of the most dangerous spots in Jerusalem, pedestrians vault the barrier easily despite the fact that, due to the curving roads, drivers have less visibility and most of them sweep past in order to pick up speed to take the oncoming hill.

Police arrest a few flagrant jaywalkers in Jerusalem each day; yet at any one minute along a hundred yards of Rehov Yaffo, a score of persons violate the law. In court, the fine is usually IL1 — which can be mailed to the court.

The solution to the driver vs. pedestrian problem is not simple, police believe. But much can be done.

Sidewalks should be built through the Katamons, Kiryat Yovel and other parts of the city; playgrounds should be built with enough attractions to pull both toddlers and other children off the streets. The playgrounds need not be expensive parks — a level plot with a couple of swings and seesaws will do.

The solution to the evening cinema crowds, especially those on Saturday evening, is more radical: spreading the downtown entertainment area by several hundred yards up and down Jaffa Road, King George Avenue and Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka.

Another possibility is to set up a "second" centre of town, possibly near Binyanei Haooma. This may be done when the Egged station moves to its new site. Still another solution would be to have the cinemas stagger the beginning of performances.

The police admit that they should hand out summons more liberally to pedestrians who violate traffic laws. Moreover, the introduction of the "beat" system, where police, singly or in pairs, pace certain areas or neighbourhoods, puts a sharp weapon in the police's hand: each one of these should have his duties extended to include traffic violations — both those of drivers and pedestrians.

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Readers' Letters

SHYLOCK AND SUFFERANCE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to add one or two comments to Mrs. Paula Arnold's admirable letter about Shylock in today's *Post*.

I believe it somewhat unprofitable to debate Shakespeare's intentions in this or any other play. His first aim was to write something that would draw audiences and make money, and he would use any well-tried plot that came his way. The cornicst melodramatic devices — identical twins, far-fetched coincidences, long-lost spouses and the like — did not worry him, for his audience swallowed them whole. Shylock was the stereotyped villain of an old story that could be turned into something to Shakespeare's purpose.

But, as Miss Arnold points out, once Shakespeare got going, stock figures came alive at his touch, they became true or at least far less unreal than he found them. They turned into changing, developing, complicated, contradictory human beings. It is not Shakespeare's fault, though we for our part cannot forget it, that his genius strengthened the racialists' stereotype in times and circumstances he could not remotely have foreseen.

What I want to single out is the extraordinary penetration Shakespeare revealed when he made Shylock say, "Sufferance is the badge of all our tribe" — not suffering, but being on *sufferance* everywhere, living and having their being by the permission, explicit or implicit, of others. This was the core of the Jews' social situation, of the Jewish predicament — all the rest followed. And this is precisely what Zionism set out to change. In Israel, if nowhere else, we should be able to see and judge the play as part of history.

Yours, etc.
DAFNA ALLON

Jerusalem, January 19.

DOCTORS' CARS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — S. H. asks, in your issue of January 13, why doctors' cars were not exempted from tax under the amendment to the Law of Customs and Excise and Purchase Tax (Cancellation of Special Exemptions) 1957.

This amendment was not intended to grant any new exemptions whatsoever but to confirm exemptions already applying to certain individuals and institutions (detailed below) who were entitled to exemption even before October 1, 1957 — the date on which the law came into effect. Doctors were not included, as they had not been entitled to tax exemption on their cars in the past either.

Dr. S.H. is curious to know, to use his words, who is included in the exemptions under the new law. These are: the President of the State; a diplomat or consular representative, and diplomatic and consular representations of a foreign state; an international organization of which the State or Government of Israel is a member, and employees, experts or representatives of such an organization who are in Israel on behalf of the organization; exemption granted in accordance with undertakings resulting from an international agreement to which the State of Israel is a party; immigrants, tourists and returning residents; approved enterprises (within the framework of the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investment); exemptions as per the Petrol Law of 1952; the Iraq Petroleum Corporation and the Anglo-Iranian Petroleum Corporation; "Care"; and the import of goods within the framework of a recognized project in accordance with which a foreign government gives the goods at no cost or at a reduced price on condition that they are exempt from tax in Israel.

Dr. S.H.'s comment that the Executive has the power to suggest to the Legislature that a law which it believes requires a change should be changed, is correct, but in the present case we are not convinced that the law should be changed so as to include a full or partial exemption on doctors' cars. An exemption of this kind would contradict one of the principal aims of the law of cancellation of exemptions, namely that if it is desirable to give aid or subsidies of any kind to a certain category of people or institutions, then this should be accomplished through a direct allocation and not through exemption from taxes.

Yours, etc.
A. MANDEL
Department of Inland Revenue
Ministry of Finance

Jerusalem, January 14.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Public Blamed for Accidents

DWELLING on the shocking number of fatalities in road accidents in the past ten years, Ha'aretz (non-party) notes that our senses have been dulled to such an extent that we now pass over accidents almost unconcernedly. Though drivers are constantly exhorted to see to the safety of their passengers, the public cannot altogether be absolved of blame because there seem to be people who plan their trips to the narrowest margin of time and urge their driver to "eat up the road" in their hurry and impatience.

Hatzofe (National Religious) asks if the time has not come for the West to make of Nasser the same demands it makes of the Soviet Union as a condition for normalizing relations: real palpable sacrifices on the altar of mutual understanding and peace?

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) avers that Nasser's new "neutralism" toward the West is only one of his old tactics and despite the fact that western diplomats and journalists are enamoured of and impressed by the dictator's "personal charm and honesty," Israel will not be misled, for behind his protestations of appeasement there continue to lurk preparations for a political and military campaign against Israel at the opportune moment.

Pointing out that erstwhile liberal Czechoslovakia has become, more than any other Iron Curtain country, the "keeper of the seal" of Stalinist-Soviet policy, especially as far as the Jews are concerned, Herut urges world Jewry, including Israel, to raise its voice in protest against the Czechs' arrest and persecution of the Zionist leaders and demanding also that those who wish to leave the country be permitted to do so. If Bucharest has realised that it is in its own interests to let the Jews go, why shouldn't Prague follow suit?

Davar (Histadrut) finds that we are gaining more and more friends in Asia and Africa and calls on Israel diplomacy to strengthen our cooperation with these peoples.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes that the plans made so far to receive the year's expected immigration of 100,000 are inadequate, and Haboker (General Zionist) urges an immediate "economic revolution" designed to streamline our economy for this purpose.

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THE JERUSALEM
POST

Friday, January 23, 1959

THE difference between economic planning in this country ten years ago and today can be put in a nut-shell by saying that we were then planning in terms of months, while now we attempt to look years ahead. That has not, of course, changed the haphazard manner of our economic development, conditioned as it is by external political circumstances.

A case in point, is the current inflow of immigrants from Eastern Europe. It has taken us unawares and is threatening to flood the dykes we have busily been erecting against the recurrence of inflation. But while efforts are being made to get the means for the immediate tasks, sight is not lost of the long-range perspective according to which economic and social policies should be framed. From such a point of view, moreover, the element of surprise is reduced to very modest proportions.

THE LONG-TERM VIEW

A detailed statistical forecast for Israel population prepared by Mr. G. Gil reveals that assuming average conditions — i.e. the most likely trend of the birthrate and mortality rate, an average immigration of 40,000 a year, and an emigration of 5,000 to 10,000 a year — by 1970 the country's population will top 3,000,000 of whom 2,700,000 will be Jews. While immigration may eventually fall below 40,000 (though at present it looks like exceeding it), the natural increase of the existing population may prove higher than in Mr. Gil's estimate, and thus in any case we shall have to provide for a much larger number of consumers, in addition to having on our hands the problem of diminishing foreign aid, and of beginning to repay foreign loans received in the "fifties.

The urgent tasks of supplying shelter and food for the newcomers from Eastern Europe must not, therefore, distract us from the basic issues of our economic development, and the warning against inflationary policies voiced by the Governor of the Bank of Israel.

The traditional short-term solution of the absorption problem — largely a successful one in the short run — has been to let the immigrants find jobs in the very process of construction and development, and in the economic expansion stemming from the investment boom, and to cite full employment and remunerative production for the protected home market as sufficient cause to create the additional purchasing power for financing such an economic circle.

The snag in that policy is, of course, that the economic activity thus produced is almost by definition unable to earn foreign currency, being intentionally directed for home consumption, while on the other hand, all goods and services consumed by us contain some cost elements paid for abroad (on the average this "import component" is about one fifth in consumption and about one third in investments).

The activity thus primed by Israel currency notes therefore had to be financed in the longer run by foreign exchange as well, and though for the time being this problem has receded in importance due to the tide of German reparations, the hidden reefs are bound to emerge as soon as the payments ebb in the near future. Moreover, the over-expansion of credit has brought in its wake a steady rise of prices, with all the inflationary phenomena this involves, eventually hindering the very process of increasing production. And as a result of this development less is produced and exported.

Mr. Horowitz suggests giving top priority to expanding exports, and directing investments to those industries than can be of most help in this field. We cannot afford to dismiss this advice as wishful thinking in view of the difficulties involved in conquering overseas markets, developing new industries, etc. Experience has abundantly proved that initiative can overcome these hurdles once the economy turns in the right direction and avoids such escapist devices as feather-bedding our industry by replacing competitive foreign markets with newly-created demand at home.

Freezing the private standard of living at its present level, banning budgetary deficits, and reducing investments not leading to exportable production to a minimum, as Mr. Horowitz suggests, cannot, of course, by themselves improve the situation, but they are vital for releasing our economic resources from the charmed circle of an impossible autarky. From the narrower aspect of today's needs such a policy may indeed retard economic progress or obstruct immigrant absorption, but its real aim is to enable the nation to rise to the occasion and solve its problems by the constructive adjustment of its skills and assets.

Economic News from Abroad

Argentine Unrest

● Argentina's labour unrest is partly a result of the country's new austerity programme, designed to check internal inflation and stop the drain of the country's foreign currency reserves. Banks have been ordered to increase their cash reserves from 30 to 36 per cent of deposits, and to hold an additional 30 per cent of all new deposits. For import goods a new system of taxes and deposits has been introduced. The tax payments range from 20 to 300 per cent of value according to the official rate of exchange, and the deposits (to be returned after six months) amount to up to 600 per cent (and in the case of automobiles 900 per cent) of the value. Consumer prices have soared as a result of these curbs.

Congo's Future Industries

● Almost $1,000m. have been spent in the Belgian Congo under the basic ten-year development plan launched in 1949. Of this 44 per cent have gone to expanding rail and road transport and improving transport facilities on Congo's vast river system. About seven per cent have been allocated for power development, and 26 per cent for social development schemes, with special emphasis on housing. Private investments in mining, industry and agriculture have amounted to another $1,000 m. since 1947.

The Congo's economic future hinges, however, on the implementation of the grandiose Inga power development project on the lower Congo, which could produce 1.6 m.kw of electricity by 1964, while its ultimate capacity has been estimated at 40 m.kw, i.e. more than one-third of the entire hydro-electric potential of North America. However, the current produced there would ultimately be far cheaper than anywhere else in the world, thus opening wide possibilities for the smelting and processing of local minerals such as aluminium and attracting various chemical and other industries.

No Laurels for Laurel-Langley

● Tension has developed between the U.S. and the Philippines due to the later's insistence on revising the Laurel-Langley Agreement of 1955 under which imports from America now pay half as much duty as imports from other nations. The agreement also accorded American citizens engaged in business in the Philippines the same status as Philippine nationals and made it impossible to put dollar goods on import quotas without American consent. The Philippine government has stated its intention to forbid American subsidiaries to expand and to limit new U.S. investments to 40 per cent minority interest, should it be forced to abrogate the agreement.

U.S. Business Recovery

● The U.S. economic recovery is expected to gather further momentum in the current year. Key elements in the new bright outlook for American industry are the high estimate of passenger cars' output (which is expected to reach 6.5 m., i.e. 20 per cent more than in 1958), the record level forecast for construction (estimated to top $52,000 m., a seven per cent rise over last year's level), the improved situation of the steel industry (which plans an output of 105-110 m. tons, as compared with 95 m. in 1958 and the 115 m. peak in 1955), and the rapidly growing demand for electronics and aluminium products. Besides, latest surveys indicate that the general improvement in the market has not failed to impress businessmen, who are more sanguine about expansion. Capital spending in 1959 is now expected approximately at the same level as in 1958.

Britain's Atoms

● The British atomic power industry which claimed to be ahead of all countries two years ago, now faces shrinking sales prospects at home and is in full retreat before the American competition abroad. The British atomic power programme has been reduced by 20 per cent and may be cut further in view of the changed cost relation between nuclear and coal-fired power stations. Intensive research and stiff competition have brought down the capital costs of a conventional power-station by about 30 per cent since 1955, while the construction costs of nuclear stations failed to decline as much as had been expected. The earnings expected from plutonium generated in the Calder Hall type stations also proved to have been exaggerated. Though this may be offset by the reduction expected to take place shortly in the price of uranium fuel, nuclear power will have to compete hard against conventional power in industrial countries. On the other hand, underdeveloped countries are likely to prefer American type reactors because they can be provided for relatively small capacities, while the British reactors have a minimum operating capacity of about 50 megawatts. Britain's export prospects are therefore virtually limited to those countries which can afford large stations, but earnings there are unlikely to be very great, for technically advanced nations will insist on producing as much of the equipment as possible themselves, and will easily learn to produce also their own uranium fuel. The U.S. atomic industry, on the other hand, will be able to get profitable "turnkey" contracts, and in addition it will continue to supply the fuel elements for its type of reactors which will have to be bought in the U.S.

Vegetable Reform Proposed

NEW MARKETING PLAN FOR NEXT SEASON

By Our Economic Editor

THE exceptional drought particularly in the south, has hit mainly field crops, and the results will be badly felt in the reduced supply of grain and fodder next summer, but other agricultural branches have also been affected by the prolonged hot spell and the late coming of the rains, and the difficulties involved in planning the production and marketing of farm commodities have thus been clearly exposed.

It is a timely reminder for the Vegetable Marketing Board which is about to convene shortly to review the results of the first year of planned vegetable production and to approve the proposed marketing agreement for the next financial year. Although the year does not begin until April and many pertinent details are still outstanding, some salient facts can already be made out.

For one thing, the apprehension that farmers might fail to comply with the Board's directives has proved largely unfounded, and while this may have been partly due to the Board's liberality and to the favourable weather we had last autumn, a good start has thus been made and an opportunity created to build up an efficient control organization.

On the other hand, it is now obvious — and is in fact the Board's spokesmen frankly admit it — that the production scheme adopted for the current year was thrown together without proper knowledge and marketing experience and will have to be substantially modified and improved. Tomatoes and onions, for instance, accounted for 15 per cent less acreage than originally planned, yet big surpluses had to be dealt with. The data currently collected by the Board's regional supervisors have shown up most of the previous statistics concerning acreages and crop quantities for each season as highly unreliable.

Grading Problems

Slight differences in growth conditions, costs, etc., between vegetable varieties have also assumed a much bigger role than provided for in the current marketing plan. Moreover, grading problems, partly responsible for the unexpected emergence of tomato surpluses, have not been earnestly tackled.

The Board has also experimented this year with adjusting supply and demand by means of price regulation, and not always with favourable results. While it had been expected that regulated supplies would increase the market's absorptive capacity, the very opposite happened. Despite the increase in population, and probably due to the higher prices, (180 pruta wholesale as against 110) only 5,300 tons of potatoes were sold for human consumption in October as compared with 6,800 tons in October 1957. Per capita potato consumption has been considerably lower ever since April—25 per cent below last year, in fact. The decrease amounts to nearly a kilo per person per month.

Onion prices in October were double those of a year ago (up to IL250 per ton, as compared with IL100) and sales in the June-October period were 17 per cent below 1957.

However, price increases cannot have been the sole explanation for lower sales, for October tomato sales for human consumption also fell — from 7,000 tons in October 1957 to 6,150 in October 1958 — though their prices remained stable. December saw an attempt to stimulate tomato consumption by sales at reduced prices, but it met with little response — although of course this experience is not broad enough to base policy on and careful surveys of consumption habits and most remunerative price levels will have to be carried out consianly in future if marketing crises are to be avoided.

Surplus Destroyed

Generally speaking, the coincidence of unexpectedly big crops with reduced consumption seems to be the main cause of the marketing difficulties, but the scheme now in operation shields vegetable prices from this situation. On the other hand, the Vegetable Marketing Board has had to purchase and destroy "surplus" quantities far beyond the original estimates. In October alone over 2,000 tons of vegetables were destroyed, including 1,450 tons of tomatoes (17 per cent of total deliveries), 320 tons of eggplant (27 per cent of total deliveries), 170 tons of radish, etc. The Board's expenditure for subsidies to vegetable growers amounted to IL4.6m. between April and October, although the sum allocated for this purpose for the whole of the current fiscal year was IL5m.

Another sore point seems to be the storage problem, for even supplying the market the year round involves seasonal crop surpluses. Thus about 47,000 tons of potatoes — almost the whole of the last crop—have been put in stock, including 28,000 tons in cold storage. However, of the quantities stocked in other ways 15 per cent spoiled, while of the 2,500 tons of onions dumped in the open more than half was wasted, and the rest had to be regraded before it was placed in cold storage.

The marketing scheme that is proposed for 1959-60 has been framed on similar lines to the current year's — with specified acreages for various vegetables, and fixed minimum prices guaranteed for deliveries of top-grade products, the price varying in accordance with the season. However, several important changes have already been introduced in the wake of experience gained:

● Cabbage and eggplant have been excluded from the price guarantee, "owing to the difficulty of efficient planning." The Government is pressing for the exclusion of potatoes as well — though they would still benefit from a limited minimum price guarantee — and the question is to be decided shortly.

● The acreage to be planted is to be reduced: for onions by three per cent under the last year's effective area, for tomatoes by 21 per cent, for carrots by six and for peppers by 11 per cent.

● The minimum prices guaranteed are to vary more according to season and to variety.

● The guaranteed prices are to be generally much lower than for the current year. Some of the cuts in this respect are even rather drastic. For tomatoes, onions and carrots the price guarantee is to start in June, while in 1958 they were guaranteed in May (or in second part of May) too. Similarly, the price guarantee for cucumbers is to be withdrawn for October. Tomatoes have been fixed at between IL140 and IL350 per ton, instead of IL150 to IL320 for the current year, for cucumbers the maximum guarantee will be IL260 instead of IL300, for carrots IL200 instead of IL250, for onions IL170 instead of IL175. Only for peppers and cauliflower have the current price levels been maintained.

● New grading arrangements are to be introduced for young smallholder settlements, in cooperation with the marketing bodies. (Tnuva, private merchants, etc.), and more stringent rules are to be fixed for grading and packing.

The Board assumes that if everything works smoothly it may be able to cut its expenditure for subsidies to IL3-7m., under the new scheme, as compared with some IL10m., expected for the current financial year. Of the new subsidies, up to IL2m. may come from its own sources (by means of charges on vegetables sold) while the rest will have to be provided by the Government. However, only IL2.2m. have been earmarked for this purpose in the budget estimates as against IL4.8m. for 1958/9. The future will show which is justified: the Treasury's optimism or the Vegetable Board's wariness.



Work on the new 15-kilometre road leading to the oil-drill in the heart of the Little Makhtesh. The road was completed within three months, and is covered with "anti-dust" spray, to keep the sand down.

MAKHTESH ROAD

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—In your issue of January 16, a report on drilling for oil in the Little Makhtesh stated that the new road was paved by The Jewish National Fund at a cost of IL70,000 whereas other tenders submitted reached the sum of IL250,000.

Permit us to point out that we were invited to take part in this tender and that we submitted a bid, which was not accepted, for the amount of IL69,750.

D. BLAU
Yours, etc.
Bolel Bosch

Beersheba, January 18.

1958 Import Bigger Than Export

DURING the first 11 months of 1958 imports totalled $538m., i.e. $4m. more than in the corresponding period of 1957. Exports, however, totalled $126m., i.e. $2m. less than a year ago. The rise in imports was almost entirely due to bigger supplies of investment goods, as the increase in purchases of food ($1m.) and raw materials ($6m.) were offset by the low cost of the imported fuel. Citrus exports brought in the same proceeds as in 1957, and other agricultural exports increased by about $1.5m., but industrial exports exports, including diamonds, motor vehicles and cement (which last dropped to less than half the 1957 figure) declined by $8m. There was, however, a rise in textile exports.

Western Germany has risen to the third place among our customers abroad, with Switzerland and Belgium next, Turkey, on the other hand, receded from third to ninth place.

LACHMEINU BAKERY SHOWS EXPANSION

BREAD output at the Lachmeinu bakery has been increased by 20 per cent and biscuit production by 14 per cent. this year. When the present expansion programme is completed with the installation of a third modern baking oven shortly, the bread output will reach 3,100 loaves per hour as compared with 1,300 loaves at present. The bakery belongs to the Hamashbir concern and the consumers' cooperatives and caters mainly for cooperative shops.

READERS' LETTERS

Meeting Water Waste

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to draw the attention of your readers to the following points concerning the article on water waste, in your issue of January 9.

1) "The Knesset passed a Water law" — Your economic correspondent seems a little confused. The bill passed by the Knesset deals with the installation of water meters. Furthermore, provisions have been made enabling the Ministry of Agriculture to declare certain areas as "restricted" ("אזור מוגן") in which the discharge of wells may be controlled. This declaration has already been made for the Emek Hefer area and the Dan area. In other areas, no provisions exist as yet, for the restriction of well discharge — although all newly drilled wells are limited to a specific annual discharge. The bill dealing with the use of the country's water resources, in all its varied agricultural, urban and industrial aspects, is still in committee stage. Eventually, the enactment of this bill will enable (provided no radical changes are made) the implementation of full control of the use of water in the country. Methods of irrigation may then also come under control.

2) "Irrigation is done in day-time despite evaporation in the sunshine" — The Field Service of the Israel Water Authorities, together with other national organizations, endeavours to persuade farmers to irrigate at night, and in general, collective settlements, private farms as well as an increasing number of settlers on moshavim irrigate at night, as well as by day. However, in view of the many varied aspects of irrigation — water application depth required for different crops, application rates, limitations on the discharge capacity of the local and regional irrigation networks (I cite just a few) it is not possible to irrigate solely during night-time hours.

As for the waste involved, water wastage in sprinkler irrigation, stems, first and foremost from poor uniformity of water distribution by rotating sprinklers, due to prevalent wind conditions, faulty sprinkler spacing and incorrect pressure, as well as surface run-off. Poor uniformity — and this exists in furrow irrigation too, due to other reasons — may lead to the farmers' watering too frequently, with heavier water applications than necessary.

Overloading

These in turn lead to poor soil-crop management, poor yields and overloading of the water network. The Israel Water Authority (Field Service) and the Water Department of the Jewish Agency have been jointly engaged for the past three years in projects investigating the uniformity of conditions of operation. Recommendations have been issued on the ways and means of achieving the required uniformity of distribution. In addition, the Field Service, set up by the Water Authority and the Regional Councils, and working in cooperation with other agricultural advisers, maintains field teams and, aided by a laboratory in each region, advises farmers in most parts of the country as to the quantities of water and the required intervals between irrigation. This Field Service depends to a considerable extent on the fine research work on crop moisture requirements, performed by the department, under the direction of Dr. Rubin of the Agricultural Research Station.

Daytime evaporation losses stem from a number of sources, among them evaporation losses from the sprinkler spray while in the air, through radiation and from the wind, losses from the foliage and from the soil surface. The most important of the losses is from the soil surface after the irrigation is completed, and affects both day and night irrigation almost equally. This loss cannot be avoided in any practical-cum-economic manner. Losses from the foliage are less in night irrigation than day, but are, in any case, not considerable. Losses from the spray vary in accordance with climatic conditions and with the drop size as developed during the course of travel of the jet from the sprinkler nozzle.

Spray Loss

To quote from a U.S. research project conducted in conditions of higher wind velocities than prevailing in most parts of this country, peak losses may amount to 10-15 per cent of the spray during the peak evaporation period at about 1.00 p.m., but it would seem wiser to assume that the losses in most parts of Israel are lower. However, in the space of a letter it is impossible to deal adequately with this problem. It remains to be seen whether the saving involved in irrigation only during night hours would balance the considerable expenditure involved, should our irrigation systems and country-wide pipe networks be geared for night time operation only, without considering the manpower and social aspects of this problem.

Would your correspondent suggest leaving the farmers and settlements of Emek Hefer to stew in their own juice — and not connect the area to the Mekorot supply network?

It is not my intention for one moment to dismiss lightly the problem of water wastage. The problem of poor distribution and of over-irrigation is a serious problem and much, though I admit not nearly enough, is being done to meet this problem.

Yours, etc.
S. E.
(Name and Address Supplied)

Ashkelon, January 13.

COMPANY REPORT

"HADAR" A New Name in Israel Insurance

Founded by the economic enterprises of the private farming sector, the Farmers Company Ltd. and Pardess Syndicate Ltd., about one and a half years ago, "Hadar" Mutual Insurance Cooperative Society Ltd. received the insurance portfolio of the founder Companies. The staff of the Insurance Department of the founders, who had been Agents of leading British firms for many years, was also made available to the new Company. Its head office was established in the Farmers' House in Tel Aviv with branch offices in the main cities and agencies all over the country, mainly in agricultural areas.

It was of interest to insurance circles to observe the development of a new Company like "Hadar" and, although eighteen months is too short a period in order to arrive at conclusions, the initial results are evident today.

"Hadar" has made a premium turnover of almost one million Israel Pounds, its Life portfolio is well over one and a half million Israel Pounds with over 1,300 insured. This is another example that Life Assurance, if properly managed and publicized, can be expanded even today, particularly on a popular basis.

We have witnessed the steady growth of all branches of insurance in Israel over the past years but there is always need for improvement, especially in specialized cover for industry and agriculture. The Industrial Engineering Policy of "Hadar" which contains an optional Loss of Profits clause (as a result of mechanical breakdown) gives an efficient cover to most of the packing houses of the citrus industry and sets a fine example of what should be done in other branches of industry. "Hadar" has also pioneered similar cover for cold storages and water works.

Agricultural insurance is obviously "Hadar's" special concern. The Management is currently investigating the possibilities of a more comprehensive cover for agricultural crops that are particularly susceptible to natural disaster.

"Hadar" is among the few insurers who offer employers a Compensation Fund similar to the ones operated by the bigger Banks. This is an important service for agricultural employers who employ mostly seasonal labour.

The Company has not yet published its first Balance Sheet but it is evident from the figures made public by the Management that operations included all lines of insurance — Elementary, Life, Marine, Engineering, Personal Accident, etc.

The Chairman of the Board of "Hadar" is Mr. Zvi Isaakson, The Deputy Chairman—Mr. Epiraim Keynan. The General Manager is Mr. Viktor Friedmann. The Head of the Life Insurance Department — Mr. Avshalom Machnes, Lawyer.

"Hadar" is not a private firm. Its owners are public companies belonging to the farming community in Israel. Its object is service to the client and it is the client, the insured, who owns the Company.

Auxiliary Farms Queried

By Our Economic Correspondent

ONE wonders about the soundness of the plan of the Histadrut's Agriculture Centre to sponsor an additional 2,000 dunams of auxiliary farms — plots of a dunam or a dunam and a half on which urban residents will be encouraged to grow vegetables and fruit. Cost of the plan to the Ministry of Labour and Amidar, which are to finance it as in previous years, will be roughly IL800,000.

The scheme, designed to provide the worker with additional food and income, was born under the Mandate, when Jews found it hard to subsist on the low wages with which many had to contend in order to compete with Arab labour. But the idea did not work satisfactorily even then, and today it appears completely outdated.

Three Factors

The plan requires money, instruction and water. All three are scarce today, and with a water emergency in the offing, auxiliary farms are expected to get low priority in allocations and the sponsors of the scheme already proposed to cut it down from an original goal of an aditional 2,000 dunams. But the scheme as a whole does not fit our requirements any longer. Auxiliary farms will only produce more of the very vegetables and fruit with which the market is already glutted — and at a higher cost than on commercial farms.

No Knowhow

Things would be different if the residents of our new towns were to try to raise something round their houses of their own accord and without assistance; but in most cases they do not know how to do it. The Agricultural Centre has had to employ special instructors to guide them in every aspect of farming, and so long as we do not have enough instructors for our villages there is no sense in diverting manpower to auxiliary farms.

It appears particularly difficult to justify the establishment of auxiliary farms at Tel Yeruham, Dimona and Eilat, in all three of which water is scarce and very costly even in normal years when the Tel Yeruham reservoir is full. In Eilat, it is true, palms are being planted with the hope that they will thrive on brackish water as well, but other fruit trees are also being started.

Another example of the staying power of institutions and practices that no longer fit our circumstances is a joint employment project of the Agricultural Centre with the Jewish National Fund under which 2,000 dunams of land that is at present uncultivable will be reclaimed, but not for commercial farming.

60,000 Workdays

Ultimately, this land too is to be used for private vegetable gardens and orchards, but the immediate aim of the scheme is to create 60,000 workdays. Can we afford to invest 60,000 workdays in a project which will never yield genuine returns and can at present only saddle the authorities with an expenditure they will find it difficult to finance? And if the outlay is ultimately to be refunded by the future owners on some monthly basis, it will probably cost them more than what they will be able to earn from their gardens.

Stocks and Commodities

Five Per Cent National Oil Bonds Offered

FIVE per cent dollar-linked and Government-guaranteed convertible National Oil bonds are being offered for subscription at rather attractive terms. Interest and capital are guaranteed by the Government, and the bonds can be converted into ordinary National Oil shares of equivalent value at the holder's option within a year to a year and a half.

After that period the conversion rights will be at IL1.250 debenture for each IL1 share and after three years up to a IL2 debenture per IL1 share. In other words, for a net interest difference of about half of one per cent National Oil bond holders will have a rather interesting conversion right which owners of stereotype dollar-linked bonds do not have. The IL10m. issue is expected to be placed without difficulty.

On the market itself, prices were steady with dollar-linked continuing to be favoured. Demand for the C.o.L. index-linked increased somewhat, however, after the publication of the C.o.L. index that includes fruits and vegetables for the past six months.

Conditions were also much better in the ordinary shares section with industrials, land and development company shares advancing by two to three points. This revival in interest in ordinary shares appears to have been encouraged by recent statements to the effect that Government circles are beginning to realise the potentialities of the ordinary shares sales within the capital market.

It is of course premature to say whether we are witnessing the beginning of a new trend in this field, but the circumstances are now such that a wise policy on the part of the Government and the companies involved could save development funds by attracting capital for investments in ordinary shares.

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BONDS, BILLS, ETC. IN FOREIGN CURRENCY	34,585	10.48
TOTAL ASSETS OF FUND AT MARKET PRICES	IL524,911	102.15
Less: Creditors and Provisions for accr. expenses	IL 11,236	2.15
NET ASSET VALUE OF FUND AT MARKET PRICES	IL513,675	100.00
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Rubinstein Pavilion Opens New Era for Tel Aviv Museum

By SADIE WILKINSON

WHEN Tel Aviv was still an infant city, Meir Dizengoff, its first Mayor, evolved the plan of creating a museum of art and donated his own home at 16 Rothschild Boulevard. It was there that the first exhibition consisting of the first gifts and some borrowed objects of art, was held 30 years ago.

The new extension of the Museum, the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion on Dizengoff Road, was opened to the public yesterday. It houses a selection of the finest paintings from the collection that has been built up over the years. The Pavilion is part of the Tel Aviv Cultural Centre, which also houses the concert hall of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, and with its opening that aspiration of which Mayor Dizengoff wrote — "our city should not only be the centre for commerce and trade but also the permanent haven of culture, literature and science where music, painting and other branches of art may find expression" — will have found much of its fulfilment.

The New Gallery

Designed by the Tel Aviv firm of Rechter, Zarhi and Rechter and by Mr. R. Carmi, the new gallery has been envisaged as an organic part of the whole Culture Centre. Eventually, from the architectural point of view, the whole will become one unit, spreading up to the Habimah Building and with a roof connecting the Rubinstein Pavilion with the Mann Auditorium—a low large block in which the only rising edifice will be the roof of the auditorium. The open space between the buildings will be the sculpture garden.

The Pavilion's architecture seeks open spaciousness, austerity and neutrality so that the architectural features do not impose themselves on the visitor or interfere with the effect of the works of art displayed.

The interior of the marble-fronted building is very simple. There are no separate rooms; the three main floors are left wide open with stairways connecting them and with the main roof supported by seven columns. The principal lighting comes from the indented roof, known as a "shed" roof, which has 36 windows of opaque glass through which only the north light, which casts no shadows, can enter.

To the north of the building there is a colonnade of pillars, forming an arcade through which the public enters. The whole of the interior has been painted a pale, clear grey, cold and not very friendly when it is empty of paintings or sculpture. But there is a fine effect of spaciousness, a very desirable quality in a crowded city like Tel Aviv.

On the lower level are a gallery and an excellent reading room which also houses the Museum's art library of several thousand volumes. The ground floor has a fine, long gallery, as does the top level, and apart from the wall space, the paintings will be shown on movable and adaptable screens, a novel device which will allow added variety in the display of works. A feature of the building is the basement which will serve mainly as a store room, with excellent storage facilities — movable wire screens fitted into compartments — made after designs from the Amsterdam Museum. The light throughout is diffused (electric light consisting of a combination of white and yellow light) and since lack of funds has thus far prevented the installation of air conditioning, ventilation is obtained by means of glass slats and outside screens shelter the interior from the sun.

Money and Paintings

In 1956 the Tel Aviv Museum, through the good offices of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, was generously presented with half the amount required for the building by Helena Rubinstein of New York, who has since also donated from her well-known collection two works by Utrillo and a portrait of herself by the Brazilian artist Portinari. The other half of the funds required was raised by the Museum itself, with the Tel Aviv Municipality providing the building site.

The Museum's activities will now be carried on in both of its buildings. The Pavilion will be used mostly for temporary exhibitions, local and foreign, and the display of the Museum's new acquisitions, and the Library Reading Room will be open daily. After the opening show, the normal exhibition programme will start with a "New Horizons" exhibition, to be followed by a retrospective Marcel Janco exhibition.

Beit Dizengoff, on the other hand, will house the Museum's permanent collection of Israel art and works by the older Jewish masters. There will also be temporary exhibitions there, mainly of archaeological and art historical interest, although the Annual General Collective too will be held there in a couple of months. Lectures along with the chamber music concerts inaugurated 23 years ago by the Administrator, Mr. Moshe Kaniuk, will continue to be held in Beit Dizengoff's main hall, where in May 1948 the State of Israel was declared.

In other words, contemporary art and temporary exhibitions will be the features of the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion and the more "museum-like" activities will find their place at Beit Dizengoff. The Museum Director, Dr. Eugene Kolb, however, emphasizes that it is planned to improve and increase the collection of Israel Art (the whole of the second floor at Beit Dizengoff will be devoted to this end) so that visitors to Israel can always see under one roof a representative collection of the country's painting and sculpture.



The spacious new Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum, located on Dizengoff Road, which was officially inaugurated yesterday in the presence of Madame Helena Rubinstein.

Minute Purchasing Fund

THE Tel Aviv Museum has had no endowment fund. Limited to a minute purchasing fund, it has always had to rely on the generosity and interest of donors, which it has been a far from easy task to attract. On the whole, the Jewish art collectors who have done so much for museums and galleries overseas have shown themselves chary about sending some of their precious works to this part of the world, although it must be said that since the establishment of the State there has been a decided change for the better in this respect.

The collection actually started off impetuously. In 1931 Meir Dizengoff founded the Tel Aviv Museum Society under the supervision of the Municipality and enlisted the help of the poet Haim Bialik, the painters Marc Chagall of Paris and Hermann Struck of Haifa, and of Moshe Lewin, an Antwerp art collector. It is to the last-named that the nucleus of the collection is due. He devoted the last years of his life to helping develop the Museum, first contributed fine paintings by Ensor, Utrillo and Vlaminck (still among the Museum's finest possessions) and later bequeathed his whole collection of French and Belgian art.

The Museum became the most beloved institution of Tel Aviv's aged Mayor. He travelled round Europe securing the help of Jewish collectors and by 1935 had amassed a considerable body of works by such painters as Josef Israels, Max Liebermann, Lesser Ury and Lovis Corinth, painters of Jewish traditional life in the Diaspora such as Marc Antokolski and Samuel Hirshenberg, and sculpture by Jacob Epstein, Wilhelm Lehmbruck and Chana Orloff, a number of examples of the European classic schools and, of course, works by painters and sculptors from this country.

Troubled Thirties

In fact, by 1935 the collection had so far outgrown the bounds of the Dizengoff residence that an architect, the late Carl Rubin, was called in to draw up plans for a modern building. Funds were raised here and abroad and all went well till suddenly the Italian-Ethiopian war broke out, followed by a depression and then by Arab riots. But in spite of all hindrances, work on the building continued and in 1936, on Dizengoff's 75th birthday, the Museum at Beit Dizengoff — in the form we know it today — was inaugurated. The first Director was Dr. Karl Schwartz (one-time director of the Jewish Museum in Berlin) an authority on "Jewish" art and artists, and Moshe Kaniuk — still with the Museum — was Assistant Director.

From the outset the Tel Aviv Museum was the centre of artistic activity in the town and its surroundings, and from the outset the importance of trying to accumulate a collection of general schools of painting, not concentrating only on Jewish artists, was appreciated. At the same time, the no less important task of collecting good selection of works by the best artists in the country was never lost sight of. But for the next decade the acquisition of works from abroad was more than difficult. Then, some immigrants from Germany and Central Europe did bring their collections, or part of them, but the Museum had no funds wherewith to purchase. The tale is still told of a fine Soutine landscape being offered for £30, but without there being even enough money for that. Then came more Arab riots, a short peaceful period and then the World War. Conditions too unfavourable and collecting came to a virtual stop.

Art Hungry

It was not until 1947 and the founding of "The Society of Friends of the Tel Aviv Museum" (now "Friends of the Israel Museums") in London that collectors and art lovers abroad came to realise that Israel was art-hungry and that properly instituted and competently run museums existed which were eager to improve their collections. Since then the Tel Aviv Museum has been the fortunate recipient of many important gifts from individuals (one must not forget the valuable bequests of Oskar Fischer, Erich Goerits, Alma Morgenthau, etc.), from the London Society and through the help of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation. Examples of important Old Masters may be rare — although there are works by Ruysdael, van Goyen, Metsu, Pannini, Canaletto, to mention but a few names, and some examples of the English 18th century watercolour school and of John Hoppner, Alan Ramsay, etc. But the Museum already has a very fine collection of 20th century masters and in recent years the gift of a Renoir (from the Wilhelm Weinberg bequest), Fernand Léger, a Soutine Cagnes landscape (from Mr. and Mrs. George Friedland of Philadelphia) and abstract and surrealist paintings from Mrs. Peggy Guggenheim — again to mention but some of the gifts — have greatly enriched the collection.

A certain number of purchases are effected with the help of the Ladies' Aid Committee organized by the Museum several years ago, which arranges a number of fund-raising functions every year. In this way not only works by local artists but paintings by Modigliani, Pascin and others have been acquired.

One of the most important features of the Museum's work has been the arrangement of Loan Exhibitions with the help of Governments and governmental agencies. One recalls exhibitions of Dutch Art, of French Art, of Surrealist Art, of Nine Generations of American Painting and the Portinari Exhibition; this side of its activities the Museum is anxious to continue and amplify, realizing its importance for the art student no less than the art lover. Plans have been made for the showing of an important collection of Dutch art which it is hoped will eventually materialize.

In 1957 no less than 115,000 people visited the Museum; there was a drop in attendance in 1958 due to the fact that fewer temporary exhibitions were arranged as the Museum Administration was occupied with the planning and arrangements for the opening of the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. But the figure is indicative of the interest shown, and it is not only on a Shabbat or on "opening" that the Museum draws its quota of art lovers; there is no day without its stream of visitors. Moreover, literally hundreds of travelling exhibitions which circulate throughout the country are organized by the Museum, consisting mainly of its extensive collection of graphic works and of reproductions.

New Dynamism

The Tel Aviv Museum is an established entity in the cultural life of the whole country and its Director is optimistic about future possibilities. With both the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion and Beit Dizengoff functioning, he believes that a new dynamism will be added and that the art-minded community will support the Museum in a more concrete form, enabling it to increase its activities and add to its collection of valuable foreign and local works.



Realistic marshalling yards of the miniature railway at the Hobbies Exhibition in Tel Aviv.

Leisure with Pleasure

Many Surprises at Hobbies Exhibition

By PAUL KOHN

THE problem of how to spend leisure time is not as acute in this country as elsewhere. In America, they talk more of a four-day working week that we do of a five-day week. Certainly, Israelis are not suffering from any overtime of leisure.

It is thus all the more pleasantly surprising to find at the Exhibition of Hobbies (Tahbiv) at the Beit Chernichovsky Authors' House in Tel Aviv, how many persons, young and old, men and women, manage actively to engage in developing collections and individual handicrafts. The exhibition, having chosen some 50 displays from offers of several hundreds, presents some of the most fascinating achievements of hobbyists here. Other equally interesting ones had reluctantly to be refused, including those of a collector of French postcards and a teacher who for years collected the notes passed by pupils in his class.

But had all the collections offered been accepted they would have filled five four-storey Authors' Houses, according to Ada Machness, the chairman and live wire behind this exhibition for which she has volunteered her services for the past 18 months. The stamp collections offered alone were worth more than the total budget of the Tenth Anniversary celebrations committee, under whose auspices the month-long exhibition is being held.

The exhibition, the first of its kind in Israel, will open to the public on Sunday night to the accompaniment of fireworks (left over from Independence Day). From a glimpse we obtained this week from in between scaffolding, ladders and flying chisels, the exhibition will be worth a visit, particularly for teenagers. By next week, we were promised, it will look less like a carpenters' shop and sound less like the Central Bus station on a Friday.

Many Surprises

Unlike exhibitions of national or institutional achievements, of which there has been no dearth recently, a show of such a very personal nature, holds a great many surprises in store. The 50 women volunteer hostesses will have their work cut out to explain the exhibits. For example, one would have to be told that the group of head sculptures on show is not of ivory, but of bread! Or that the ZIM and Navy fleets, built entirely of matchsticks, are the work of a 14-year-old.

Different people see their hobbies in a different light. Some see their stamp album in the back of a dark cupboard year in, year out; others consider their hobbies daily psychological therapy. One Natanya doctor exhibiting feels that his hobby "provides soothing relaxation:" bells. You will understand the doctor better, though, on entering the exhibition, for the electrically controlled pealing of two bell collections will provide agreeable music. Dr. Baksheit has collected 300 cowbells, a hobby started in the Ukrainian village where he lived. Mr. Z. Grosensky of the Cargal management collected his bells during many business trips abroad.

Hanna Shal of Kfar Ha-Maccabi shows a collection of handmade Japanese women, ballet dancers, Negroes, Chinese stevedores and so forth, all made of loofah threads. The kibbutz, realizing her talent, is now growing loofah for her. At the display, her neighbour is Mrs. Graffman of Rehovot, who has a pretty collection of salt and pepper shakers in the shapes of birds, fish, lampposts, boots, caravans, clocks and beerjugs.

Pipe collections have become very popular in Israel, reaching up the ranks to the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov. But it would take a very fine sideboard to match those of Mr. Haim Radai of Jerusalem or Mr. Abraham Dorian of Kfar Saba. Some of the pipes are so large that it would require a Gulliver to smoke through them; others are more intricate, in ivory and bamboo.

The heads, skulls and animal shapes on the bowls of others reminded us of the tobacconists in London's Fleet Street where pipes with a variety of famous personalities, including Sir Winston Churchill, Eisenhower, Khrushchev, etc., adorned the window a few weeks ago. We asked for a pipe with the head of Ben-Gurion but were told apologetically by the assistant, "I am sorry, sir, but I am afraid we are sold out of Mr. Ben-Gurion."

Sixteen-year-old Michael Kaufmann of Tel Aviv will have no problem of lighting his pipes. He brought along 12,000 matchboxes, the selection displayed ranging in variety from hammer-and-sickle marked Russian boxes to American pin-up girl folders.

One lady rushed into the exhibition this week, shot a quick glance at scabbards on the wall, and told the director, "I have a wonderful collection of knives. Come and look at them." Unfortunately, the jury stopped receiving offers for the exhibition a month ago.

Russian Embroideries

Past dolls, finjan coffee pots, silverpaper forms, soap cakes and the bottle tops brought in by seamen, you come to the embroideries of Yaruga Yarovsky, aged 70, formerly of Russia. She has carried this hobby through many travels, came to Karkur from China.

"Chodorov's corner" shows sports gear, followed by the skin-diving collection of Captain Donald Higgins, the U.S. Naval Attache. Hunting rifles and some of the targets they hit, stuffed birds and live birds in a cage and 14 aquariums come next. A "live corner" will show craftsmen at work on sculpting, pottery, mosaics, cutting Eilat stones and aircraft modelling.

The centre of the exhibition is an 80-metre-long miniature electric railway system belonging for the most part to Mr. John J. Haggerty, the USOM director. Ernst Thalhofer, who is one of four partners in a fantastic railway in a Keren Kayemet Boulevard cellar, was last week hectically preparing the marshalling yards, lines (25-mm. gauge), stations, bridges and signals in order to get the trains chugging along on opening day. "I worked for three-and-a-half years on my train and here I am working like mad for three and a half days to get it ready for next week," he said.

A very detailed reproduction in wood of the Ark of the Holy Scrolls in the synagogue of a Polish village will draw many an admiring look. This very detailed work by Mr. Hillel Shransky has been insured for IL8,000.

But when it comes to intricate handicraft, there is nothing to beat the dioramas presenting the scenes from Jewish history in lit-up compartments. The work was donated by the Harry Levine Foundation that undertook the work shortly after the establishment of the State, at the instigation of President Chaim Weizmann. Among the most detailed work are scenes of the Children of Israel crossing the Red Sea with the Egyptians being drowned, Joshua's battle for Jericho and the Romans at the walls of Jerusalem. Thousands of soldiers are shown down to the markings on their uniforms.

Oldest Collection

The oldest hobby collection shown is that of Dr. Ticho, the Jerusalem eye specialist, who has been collecting Hanukka candelabra since World War One. The most valuable one (excluding the dioramas, said to be worth $100,000) is a collection of ivory, insured for IL10,000. Mrs. Machness said that some collections, including a fabulous porcelain assortment, were refused because of their high value.

The Committee has insured the whole exhibition for IL125,000. Preparing the display cost some IL50,000. Mr. Back was the architect.

The exhibition is a selective and amateur display. It does not claim to represent all types of hobbies, and it was impossible to ascertain how many people have hobby collections in the country, although their number must run into several thousands. Some of those who did not consider exhibiting their collections include Labour Minister M. Namir, who has a collection of elephant statues, and Mr. T. Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, who collects old coins and ancient maps of this part of the world. It seems certain, though, that this exhibition will inspire more people to devote their leisure time to new hobbies, and an "Advice Bureau" for future collectors has been set up on the spot to give stimulus to this healthy home activity.



Gallons of matchsticks above took M. Kantorovitch of Kfar Saba two years to build. The 26-year-old hobbyist is seen adding the final touches before the presentation at the Hobbies Exhibition in Tel Aviv next week.

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ISRAEL'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY

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The World Committee for the 10th Anniversary

The Management, Hobbies Exhibition

Opening of the Hobbies Exhibition

The Hobbies Exhibition will open to the general public on Sunday, January 25, 1959, at 6 p.m. The opening will be marked by fireworks scheduled for 8 p.m., on the site of the Exhibition, Beit Hasoffer, 6 Rehov Hakiryah, Tel Aviv. In case of rain, the fireworks will be held on another date.

The Exhibition will be open Sundays to Thursdays from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. Fridays: 10 a.m.—2 p.m., and Saturday evenings: 6 p.m.—11 p.m.

SPECIAL ENVELOPES, POST CARDS AND LETTER FORMS will be on sale at the Exhibition. Also on sale will be a special HOBBIES BADGE. ART AND AMATEUR COMPETITIONS, AS WELL AS VARIETY SHOWS will take place during the evenings at Exhibition Hall, and will be broadcast by Galay Tsahal (the Army Programme).

ISRAEL ARMY WEEK from Wednesday, January 28, to Wednesday, January 4.

PRIZES TO VISITORS: The Management of the Hobbies Exhibition will hold a special Visitors' Prize Competition

VISITORS — HOLD ON TO YOUR TICKETS!

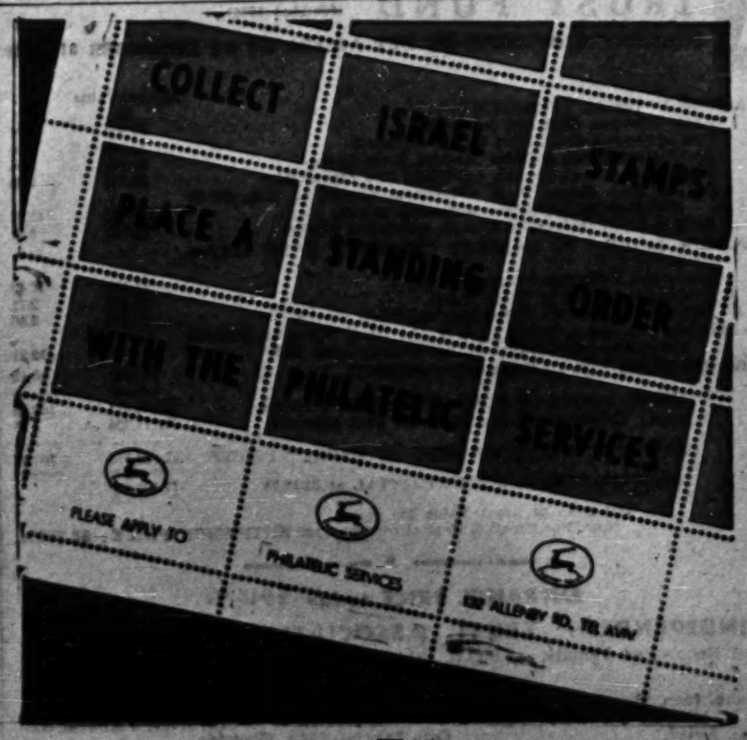
— Further details will follow.

TICKETS FOR THE EXHIBITION may be obtained at the following places:

The Exhibition Box Office — Beit Hasoffer, Tel Aviv
Rococo — 99 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv
Kanaf — 83 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv

TRANSPORT: EGGED— special reductions will be granted to all organized groups travelling on Egged bus lines, and buying their Exhibition entry tickets at Egged ticket offices.

THE ISRAEL RAILWAYS will grant a 25% reduction on all lines to organized groups.



Rocket-Mail Stamps for Collectors

ON May 15, 1918, a man walked into a small Washington, D.C. post office and asked for a sheet of 100 of the first regular airmail stamps ever printed for the newly inaugurated airmail service to New York.

He was about to pay for the stamps, which cost 24 cents each, when he noticed that the bright, two-coloured stamp had been misprinted. The World War I Jenny biplane was upside down on the blue centered, red bordered stamp. He refused them and was given a normal sheet.

The next man in line, a stamp collector, eagerly put down his $24 and asked if there were any more. The postmaster checked but there were none. With that purchase of 100 stamps he owned the entire stock of one of the most rare airmail stamps of all time.

Made $14,976

Before the day was over postal authorities had tracked the man to his home and asked that he sell them back. It was an error in printing, the authorities pleaded, and never should have left the plant. The collector refused to sell despite all pressure, and within a week he sold the sheet for a reported $15,000.

The story of these stamps is not finished. Recently, for instance, a single stamp went for $4,100 at a New York auction, and shortly after a block of only four sold for $30,000.

Aero-philately has become a major aspect of stamp collecting. It is not only interesting and profitable, but can be educational as well, for a good airmail stamp collection will show how air transportation has developed since Orville and Wilbur Wright made their first flight in a heavier-than-air machine at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in 1903. There are many hobbyists who collect only those stamps which record the progress of aviation, stamps which were issued for specific commercial or exploratory flights, stamps which depict the various types of aircraft which have flown in all parts of the world and stamps which have been carried by various forms of air transportation from pigeons to jets, from balloons to rockets.

In recent months numerous new airmail stamps have appeared throughout the world. The U.S. has added a seven-cent airmail stamp featuring a stylized jet aircraft. France issued a 1,000-franc stamp showing the turbine-powered Alouette helicopter now in use with French military forces and with the air services of 14 other countries.

Stamp collectors are already looking into the future when guided missiles and rockets will carry vast amounts of mail at thousands of miles an hour. Tests have been made with mail-carrying rockets by experimental groups in the U.S. since 1936, when the first such flights took place at Greenwood Lake, New York and at McAllen, Texas. A more recent test was in July, 1957 when rockets were fired from western Nevada into California. The rockets carried mail with regular U.S. postage and unofficial 50-cent rocket stamps.

Rocket Delivery

Some fortunate philatelists now have a number of rocket mail envelopes in their albums and have reserved space for the first official rocket mail stamps to be issued in the not too distant future, as well as an eye on the first airmail stamps to go to the moon or some other destination in outer space.

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VISITORS' GALLERY: Helena Rubinstein

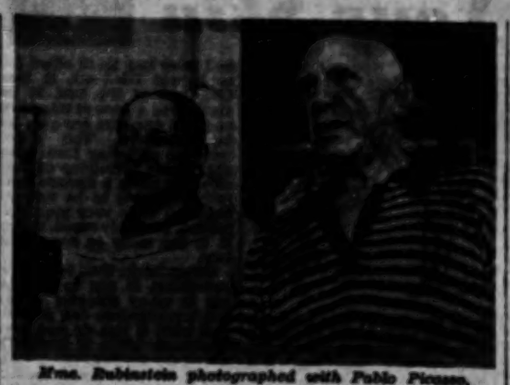
The Legend of the Cosmetic World

HELENA Rubinstein is known as the "Queen" of the cosmetic world. A living legend, she is regarded as a most original thinker in several fields — art, sculpture, antique miniature furniture, health, charm and beauty.

Entirely "self-made," Helena Rubinstein was born in Krakow, Poland, one of eight daughters. She began to study medicine in Zurich, then gave it up and went to visit her uncle's sheep run near Melbourne, Australia. Noticing the faces of Australian women, dried and roughened by the climate, she loaned them her own cream (Wake-Up Cream) which she had brought with her from Poland. She sent home for more cream, again and again. Finally, she realized she was spending most of her time advising women.

She opened her own salon in Melbourne in 1902. Working 18 hours a day, she studied skin conditions and chemistry on the side. Her business grew so rapidly that in a year and a half she left Australia with $100,000. This was her capital to launch her business in Europe, where she first studied with famous dermatologists and doctors.

Against everyone's advice she opened her next establishment in London, in 1908. Her new "Maison de Beauté" was profitable from the start, and all English society was at her feet. That same year she married Edward Titus, an American newspaperman whom she had met in Australia. Paris was the scene of her next triumph: a Salon opened in 1912 that became an instant success.



Mme. Rubinstein photographed with Pablo Picasso.

From the beginning of her career, Mme. Rubinstein had dermatologists, scientists, and doctors on yearly retainer fees to experiment and discover new formulas for the skin. Her mission in life, she felt, was to make "bad skins better," and she became the first to make specialised formulas for each type.

During World War One Mme. Rubinstein opened a salon in New York, where she initiated specialised treatments and preparations and pioneered the present vogue of colour ranges in make-up.

Lipstick and Rouge Taboo

At that time American women did not use make-up to any extent — lipstick and rouge were still socially taboo. Mme. Rubinstein was largely responsible for changing this. By 1917 she had salons scattered about America's metropolitan cities, but large contracts for her preparations came from the big stores and she finally gave in, thus starting her huge wholesale business of today.

At this time also she started her now world-famous collections — jewels, antiques, primitive sculpture, miniature period antique furniture, and modern art. Her homes were the gathering places of struggling artists and writers, whose friend and benefactor she was. Today, famous as a large-scale collector of art, she has become the owner of one of the best collections of modern French paintings, as well as a most important collection of primitive African sculpture.

All these collections are kept in her eight museum-like homes in France, London, Mexico, Buenos Aires, New York City and Greenwich, Connecticut. Her New York home is a triplex, 36-room penthouse on Park Avenue, the top floor of which is given over entirely to her private art gallery, containing rare paintings by internationally famous artists.

In 1938 Mme. Rubinstein divorced her first husband and a year later married the late Prince Artchil Gourielli-Tchkonia from Georgia. In 1941 Prince and Princess Gourielli opened the House of Gourielli at 16 East 58 Street in New York, offering cosmetics for men and elegant perfumes and gifts for women.

Today Princess Gourielli has homes, laboratories, salons and business properties all over the world. In January, 1953, she opened a new $4.5m. plant in East Hills, Long Island. Her business also growing rapidly abroad: new modern plants were recently opened in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Canada, Australia and now South Africa. In the Western hemisphere there are also Helena Rubinstein Salons in Rio de Janiero, Buenos Aires and Sao Paulo. The firm is established in over 200 countries throughout the world today.

The author of three books, Madame Rubinstein is at work on a new one in the field of longevity. She is a member of the Fashion Group and the Museum of Modern Art.

The Princess Offers Help In Tel Aviv Interview

By Diana Lerner

NOTHING does the skin so much harm as the sun, declared Helena Rubinstein in an exclusive interview in Tel Aviv on Wednesday. If you are over 20 and insist on sunbathing, make sure you are properly protected with cream before you expose yourself and that you apply plenty of cream afterwards.

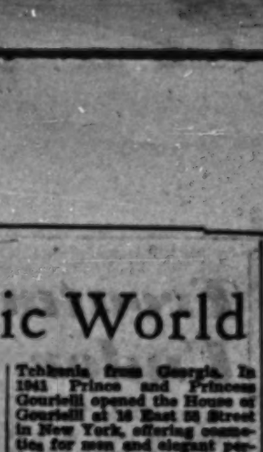
Women should apply make-up not only to benefit their appearance, but for what it does to their morale, the pert, lively and perfectly groomed Beauty Expert said, listing as essential a good healthy skin before you start applying makeup and use of creams and cosmetics to preserve your looks.

Expensive makeup does not necessarily mean good makeup, she added, but when asked why her products cost so much, she said: only because "so many women seem to prefer to spend a lot of money." Actually, Mme. Rubinstein is convinced that it should be possible for every woman to keep herself beautiful without spending more than 15 dollars a year.

She would be happy, she said, to do anything she could to help in the production of two or three inexpensive preparations in Israel which every woman could afford.

When told Israel girls do not begin to use makeup until they are past 20 Mme. Rubinstein nodded approval. She recalls with good humour that her own complexion was naturally good because she had come from a cold climate.

The success of her business she contributes to hard work and good luck. She showed us a jar of the cream which won her fame and fortune. It is the same preparation she used as a girl of 12 in Poland, and which she brought with her when she moved to Australia. There a jar she gave as a gift to Actress Nellie Stuart resulted in a cheque and an order for six more. After that she was in business (See Col. 1 above).



This picture was taken in Melbourne at the start of Mme. Rubinstein's career.

Today, world famous, Mme. Rubinstein has close to 500 preparations, adding about 20 to 25 new ones each year.

Her visit to Israel is in fulfilment of the wish of many years, she said.

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

WHEN the story is finished Alisa tells me in a rather uncertain voice that she knows very well there aren't any witches any more. Say heartily that of course there are not. They all died hundreds of years before she was born. She asks if I ever saw any during this remote period of history and I tell her that they were extinct even before I was born, which for her is practically pre-history. She says that even if there were any still around big girls who are past four wouldn't be afraid of them. She then informs me that when she was at school in America (where she has never been) there used to be a witch in her class and she wasn't afraid of her. I express polite disbelief but she replies the girl herself admitted it and often came to school on a broomstick. In the face of such eyewitness accounts, can of course offer no denial but assure Alisa that if by any slight chance there was a witch there then she can only have been a good witch who doesn't do any harm.

•

REMEMBER that when I first went to school I was terrified of a cross-eyed old woman who stood on the corner selling sweets. Was convinced that the sweets were poisoned and that the old woman would at once turn me into a toad if she looked at me properly. Was only relieved from this anxiety when one of my schoolmates whose parents came from Transylvania, where witches abound, taught me a sign in defence against the evil eye.

•

RELATE this incident to daughter who is very interested and wants to know the sign too. Not that she believes in supernatural beings, she assures me, but one never knows when these odd bits of knowledge come in handy. She and Alisa practise on each other to their mutual satisfaction.

•

DAUGHTER says of course she knows it is all nonsense, but do I know that there are still lots of people who hang up strings of garlic at their doors to keep away witches, who cannot abide the smell. Violently dislike garlic myself but hope that nobody will jump to conclusions on this account. Tell daughter that the oddest superstitions linger in the most sophisticated minds but people like ourselves are intelligent enough to realise how meaningless they are, and to accept them only for their anthropological value as they give us an insight into primitive and savage mentalities.

•

ON the way out Alisa wants to know why there is a horseshoe nailed up on the door. Wonder if she understood the word "anthropological."

Natural Curves and Hips Back

By Sheila Walsh

ROME. — THE woman-shaped woman is back in style.

The Italian designers who presented collections during the four-day round of spring-summer fashion shows in Rome voted almost unanimously for a curvier, more natural silhouette again after the lean days of the Empire line and the sack. The waistline has staged a real comeback in Rome. The revival means wide belts and broad waistbands on everything — even coats.

The hippier look is a definite trend in the spring collections. The hips are accentuated with padding, tucks and diagonal gathers.

The hemline has its ups and downs. Skirts vary in length from above the knee in the De Berentzen collection to Princess Giovanelli's modest three inches below the knee.

Suit jackets are short — bolero length in many collections. Sleeves, too, are chopped off. They just cover the elbow.

Since it's supposed to be spring the Rome collections are a riot of flowers. Blooms turn up in bold, splashy prints and artificial flowers blossom unexpectedly on collars and skirts.

Every shade of yellow from pale cantaloupe to deep burnt orange is used throughout the Rome collections. There is no middle-of-the-road policy on necklines. It's either enormous collars or none at all. Fontana, Gattinoni and Garnett make the most of dramatic collars with contrasting fabrics, embroidery or ruching.

Luciani takes an opposite view and uses covers, collarless neatness and hippy skirts at their hippiest. He pads the hipline to produce an almost two-dimensional effect—wide when you look straight and rather flat in profile.

The Fontana sisters, determined "to give back to the feminine form gracious pose and pride in line," round out the hipline with soft tucks and gathers. The Mingolini-Gugenheim collections accent stiffened bell skirts that shape the hips.

For evening, irregular hemlines threaten the supremacy of the short gown. Mingolini-Gugenheim's "Swallow line" featured a long fantail effect in back.

Ankle-length gowns may be a growing trend for after dark.

"Candalabra" and "Hula Hoop" heels provided some excitement in the shoe department. The Fontana "Candalabra" heel for evening pumps is a slender column of metal hung with tear-shaped crystals — like an elaborate chandelier. Enzo Awaner's version of the "Hula Hoop" has brass rings that replace the ordinary heel.

FLORENCE.— ELEGANCE was the keynote of the dramatic collections shown on Tuesday by three of Italy's top designers on the second day of the Spring-Summer fashion showings in the Pitti Palace here.

Antonelli, Carosa and Schuberth raised the curtain on the high fashion chapter of the shows with a new softer look for Spring and Summer. More than 400 buyers from 13 countries packed the glittering Sala Bianca of the Pitti Palace for the showing.

Simonetta presented an appetising show of casual clothes in her Boutique collection before her high fashion show. She offered new waist, one-piece play suits with shirt tail backs. Light summer frocks accented the high waistline while sweaters carried out the design with belts and bands just under the bosom.

Simonetta drew sharp attention with knee bracelets—bands of gold tied just below the knee— that set off short shorts. Her hats were darling, featuring one that sprouted a spray of cock feathers in the manner of an exotic African tribal head-dress. Wide-brimmed straws were worn well down over the forehead for a slouchy siesta-time effect.

Camiquee seamed bright little bikinis with short beach coats looked startlingly like dresses with a thigh-level hemline.

Mirsa came up with a new twist on wig-hats. She made them of wool yarn with long pig tails. The wigs were shown with matching sweaters and pants.

Bertooli presented full wrap-around faille skirts with deep bands of plaid at the hem, while Avolio presented cheerful raincoats of geranium pink faille and houndstooth check taffeta.

Brioni rounded off the evening with a few fashion designs for men. He wanted colour in men's summer clothes and he succeeded with a canary yellow suit and a green cotton velvet slack-and-jacket combination that dazzled the eye. *U.P.*

fashion hints

For Spring and Summer 1959 we forecast the logical advance of "emion — a general feeling of youthful uplift, expressed through raised waists and hems! This "high-waisted feeling" is conveyed by fitted midriffs, cummerbunds or high-placed inserts, while at the same time doing justice to the natural waist.

Last Friday's *Jerusalem Post* carried an item stressing the possibilities of giving prominence to the Line, either at rib-cage level — Madame Récamier line — or at normal waist level. You can achieve both these lines by being the proud possessor of the Reversible, adaptable (versatile) contour FASHION BELT, "Contour-it." Soon to be available to you in leading Boutiques.

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mr. & mrs.

Hobbies For Happiness

RECENTLY we asked a number of our friends to tell us something about their hobbies. We were amazed at the variety of things that people do (not to mention the reasons why they do them!) in their spare time. Some, however, we thought were extremely interesting and useful. Apart from expected answers, such as reading, going to the movies, playing chess and cards, we found that many of our friends like to play the piano (those who have a piano, that is) to collect stamps (a great favourite this, and if really indulged in with care and forethought, quite a profitable hobby), to knit, sew, embroider, crochet, make simple items of furniture, and so on.

One of our friends makes all her own clothes in her spare time. Whenever she sees an attractive piece of material in a shop window—particularly if the design is somewhat outstanding and different—she buys it and puts it aside. When in the mood (and these are the key words) she designs for herself some item which is thought out in relation to the material. The result is usually something quite exceptional, and the work has given her thorough enjoyment. Most shops selling material usually have a supply of oddments among which some special little piece can be found.

Another friend collects cacti. He has made a little rock garden on his verandah and grown a delightful display of various types, which have added a very attractive corner to his home. All these plants have been obtained from shops and gardens in this country, and very little work is involved in caring for them. As for obtaining rocks in Israel!..

Furniture made from black iron bars and "upholstered" with strong, brightly coloured cord, is the hobby of a third friend. The bars are bent to form the shapes he wants, and additional pieces are soldered on where necessary. The cord is bound "over and under" at the sides, so that it forms a solid seat and back, durable and lasting, and comes in any colour that pleases him. If our friend wants to change the colouring in his room, he just unwinds the cord and replaces it with another colour. The finished product is very effective, and, again, has given him endless hours of pleasure.

"Painting the house" was one of the answers we received. This friend told us that he hates the mess and upheaval involved when a professional painter comes to paint the entire apartment—and it is impossible to get one to do just the kitchen or the bathroom—it is almost always "all or nothing." So he took himself off to the local hardware shop and enquired about paints, varnish, linseed oil, "putty" for filling cracks in the paint, brushes, etc. Having read a little on "do it yourself" painting, he decided to take it slowly, and do just a room at a time—with enough interval in between, so that the little disturbance he did make in the home was forgotten by the time he announced that he would do the second room. The result is that his home is bright and cheerful, and always looks clean and colourful. Here, again, when he tires of a colour scheme (and one can get bored of the same blue wall or yellow cupboard after a while), he just sets to and repaints. He has a very friendly relationship with the man in the hardware store, who is always ready to advise him and to tell him when new items are on the market.

What is interesting about this home is that his wife likes to paint, too, but she confines her work to painting on glass and small wooden items—with the result that they have brightly painted jars for their cookies, rice, sugar, tea, etc. Glass jam jars are kept as needed and painted to fit the current colour scheme in the kitchen or bathroom. High and low stools, the shoe-cleaning box, the box to cover the gas balloons, are all painted in gay colours and given a fresh coat from time to time.

There seems to be no end to the useful things that one can do, and take pleasure in doing—and today the local shops are able to supply all the necessary requirements, whether they be knitting wool in all the colours of the rainbow, gay embroidery silk or crochet cotton, ribbons, cloth, plastic (make your own tablecloths and shower curtains), paint, curtaining (the many-coloured burlap — sackcloth—that is available is wonderful for home-made curtains, and is very cheap) plants — everything — just choose your hobby, spend happy and useful hours at it, and save money at the same time.

Superhighway to Gat

By Hadassah Gillon



"I AM taking you on the highway from Ashkelon to Gat," I said proudly to the Starry-Eyed Tourist from South Africa. "We go through Hevel Lachish, the most wonderful development project ever undertaken by the Agency..."

"It seems awfully narrow," she said doubtfully.

"Oh, I don't know, it's fully three metres wide, plenty of room to pass a Vespa..."

"Look out!" she shouted. At the last moment I pulled off the road on to the sand to make way for an Army tender driven as if it were a runaway tank. I swerved back across the boulders which the Public Works Department places on the side of the road to make driving more interesting.

"You must imagine the whole of this verdant green belt as it was before we decided to settle it — just an arid wilderness across which occasional nomads—" I explained.

"What are the rocks for?" she interrupted.

"Tank traps," I said sagaciously. "The Egyptian Army came along this road in 1948 so we aren't taking any chances. Of course it does make travel a little difficult..."

"For God's sake, swerve!" she screamed, grabbing the wheel. I took evasive action into the sand and a 35-tonner roared contemptuously past, its driver not even deigning to see if he had caught us with his side-swipe.

"Of course none of it would have been possible about the paratroop display without the miracle of the Yarkon pipeline — our modern version of Moses smiting the rock..."

"Look out for those men!" I slammed on my brakes in time to save the lives of three "trampistim." They opened the back door and were inside before they could ask for a lift.

"How charming! How friendly!" sighed the Starry-Eyed Tourist. "We never do anything like this in South Africa. Would you mind asking them in Hebrew where they are from and how they like living in Israel?"

The Yemenite was from Mashen. I told the S-E-T to translate. "They must have been very, very proud!" she breathed. "Would you mind asking him how he felt so I can tell it when I lecture on my impressions to our Branch?"

I asked him. His eye flashed as he described in vigorous shouts and with clenched fists the way 40,000 people had tramped or driven across the fields because of the traffic block, incidentally taking the entire watermelon crop as souvenirs of the great occasion.

"Oh, I can see he was thrilled, absolutely thrilled!" she said, taking her eyes off the road and turning around to watch the subject's enthusiasm. I said yes, he was positively thrilling.

"And the others?" she said, "Where are they from?"

"One's a Moroccan from Zohar and the other a Kurd from Revaha. You've got a real Ingathering of the Exiles in this car," I chuckled.

"Careful!" she cried. But it was only a jeep — I won this round.

"Part of the Yarkon scheme is a wonderful blue dam at Zohar," I said, "bringing water to the thirsty badlands..." I asked the Moroccan what he thought of life in Zohar. He started to complain furiously that the dam brought mosquitoes, flies, birds and other pests. "He says that the dam is absolutely fantastic," I translated.

The impressionable one was so busy with her notebook that she missed a smooth piece of driving which put a donkey-cart over on its side.

"What about the third one?" she asked. He told me how Revaha was so split by feuds that they had to invite the despised "Yuzvoumim" (Ashkenazic) to come in to manage the village, since the clans were so nicely balanced that they could not elect any officials. I translated his myriad joys accordingly while she wrote down every ecstatic word.

"Now this is the famous Iraq Suweddan police station where we caught Nasser — and down there is Negba!"

"I can't bear it!" she sobbed, putting he hands in front of her eyes. I thought that it was emotion at seeing Israel's most famous battlefield which was moving her, but apparently it was only sympathy for an unattractive, underfed sheep. "Mutton for somebody tonight!" I said brightly, accelerating.

Then I stuck behind this great big stone-carrying truck; for ten kilometres I kept my hand on my hooter and he would not move. Suddenly he swung two feet to his right — I saw my chance and raced for the gap; luckily I have good brakes or Israel would be minus one traffic-cop.

While he was writing the ticket I saw tears rolling down the lovely smooth cheeks of my companion. I was touched by her sympathy.

"It's not really so bad, I consoled her, "fifty pounds and a three-month suspension..."

"Isn't it simply too wonderful for words!" she sighed. "Just think of it — a Jewish traffic-cop!"

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Where Man Will Rule and Women Reign

African Girls Claim Right to Education

By Joan Horgan

IF African women in the past have been accused of a certain lethargy and of undue docility towards their husbands, a large part of the reason why may be found perhaps in the tendency of traditional Africa to consider women — whether consciously or unconsciously — as no more than objects to be sold or inherited, like land. This attitude, epitomized in institutions such as polygamy, or a certain conception of the bride-price, is one against which African women are reacting strongly today.

The civilization of traditional Africa was based mainly on agriculture; woman was an economic force with her place well defined in the work of the fields and the home. Religious beliefs based on nature's rhythms and closely bound up with cosmic forces involved women in taboos of all kinds, but at the same time endowed them with a fertility and life-giving power which made all plants and seeds that passed through their hands prosper. At sowing and harvest time, their rôle was considered essential and indeed sacred in character.

In modern Africa woman is no longer regarded as having a direct and powerful influence over the good earth, yet today she may in fact exercise a propitious influence on the life of her continent and help it to prosperity, and she is anxious to use her opportunities to the full.

Everywhere, African girls are claiming their right to the education which will enable them to take their part in family life and the life of the community around them: everywhere the feeling is growing that it is for women to dominate customs and not for customs to dominate women.

When in one generation centuries of tradition and established habits are uprooted, the education of the young who undergo this evolution becomes a primary problem in society. A new civilization comes into being through symbiosis and synthesis; to the African woman falls the all-important task of forging the link between two generations that have little in common, and helping young people to make the best use of the new values in the culture of their continent. In her rapidly changing continent, it is she who finally will be responsible for preserving, adapting or transforming the traditions and family customs which she knows so well and which affect her life so intimately: above all she must ensure that the intellectual and spiritual development of the new generations will enrich their personalities as Africans.

Study Sessions

The World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, which includes three African members on its International Board, has long felt that this question needed answering, and this year organized study sessions for women from western and eastern territories in Africa: one in Lomé, Togo, with the financial and technical help of Unesco, the other in Lourenço Marques, Mozambique. At Lomé, Miss Ella Griffin, expert on the teaching of vernacular languages, who is now working in Accra, Ghana, represented Unesco.

These study sessions enabled women from many different territories to meet together for the first time to discuss their difficulties, hopes and aspirations. Said one, who had studied in Europe: "This has been a great occasion for me; I'd visited most parts of Europe but I don't know Africa — up to now I've never had an opportunity to meet women from so many other territories of my own continent!"

By Planes and Lorries

To attend the Lomé Seminar, participants travelled over bumpy roads for three days and nights by lorry, took planes across Africa, or (as in the case of the dressmakers of the town) shut up shop for twelve days. For those organizers of the Seminar who came from Europe and had grown accustomed to congressists who took time off for shopping, sight-seeing, or lazing in the sun, it was a stimulating experience to work with women who, by their absorbed interest in talks and discussion groups, showed themselves eager not just to learn or listen, but to contribute to the forward march of their people.

It was not surprising that questions concerning marriage should highlight the discussions of both Seminars. Under the theme "The African Woman Considers Her Mission" participants discussed the whole range of questions affecting women, from the important ones of bride-price and polygamy to the homelier ones of what to do when the neighbours complain about the baby crying, as well as women's place in civic and social affairs. Many of the issues were not uniquely African, but were human problems found the world over, for example getting along with a husband's relatives.

In their conclusions at the end of the Lomé Seminar the delegates stated that "indissoluble and monogamous marriage is the only kind ensuring the happiness of husband and wife, the proper education of children in a stable home and therefore the only kind from which will rise the strong and healthy generations which Africa needs to realize her destiny."

Equal Rights for Daughters

In the working group sessions, girls called for better educational opportunities, complaining that parents were much more interested in getting their sons educated than in encouraging their daughters to study. They were apt to consider girls as potential helps about the house who cost nothing and were certainly not worth spending money on for education, while young men were often wary of educated wives, who might not prove submissive enough! Such attitudes, it was emphasized, needed changing.

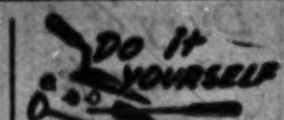
In schools, the curricula should be better adapted to the psychology of young girls and to their future rôle in Africa: also they should be much more "Africanized," especially the teaching of history, geography, zoology and botany. More scholarships were needed, but only girls who had been adequately trained should be sent to continue their studies in Europe.

Outside school, general education could be carried on through film clubs and social clubs in towns, while in the country mobile fundamental education teams could fulfil a vital need by offering, among other subjects, elementary courses on child care, hygiene and dietetics.

Married women agreed that they needed better training to play a useful part in social and civic matters, and they expressed their willingness to do so: "Men aren't perfect educationalists," said one, "and we women should have our say in all matters that concern us."

One speaker's summing up of the outlook for African women met with great applause from all participants: "In modern Africa, man will rule and woman will reign!"

(UNESCO)



ALL chairs and tables, even of the best manufacture, start getting shaky in time. Some furniture will show such signs within a few months of purchase, especially mass-produced bentwood chairs and folding furniture. This does not necessarily mean that it is shoddy; it is inherent in the construction that the joints will bed down and loosen with use and need tightening, in the same way that the bolts of a new car need tightening up after the first 1,000 miles. Other types of chair will weaken through the efforts of those visitors who will lean back on two legs, and table legs can become unstuck when the table is pulled or pushed instead of carried across the floor. Many woods will dry out when furniture is moved from a moist climate or atmosphere to a dry one and vice-versa, the wood will tend to swell in humid places. Either way, joints will loosen and screws and nails will hold less firmly. It is essential to repair furniture as soon as it shows signs of shakiness, otherwise the strain will be unevenly distributed.

Chairs and tables are usually designed so that the slack can be taken up easily. With a broad-bladed, long-handled screw-driver go over all the screw heads under the chair seat or table top, fastening them as tightly as possible, till the head bites into the wood. If the joint is bolted, tighten up the nuts with an adjustable spanner. Write the date of repair on the underside in pencil. This will give you some idea of how well the joint has lasted when you come to tighten it the next time, as the screw gradually bites deeper into the wood.

If the point of the screw projects through the wood on the "good" side, take the screw out altogether, cut off a few millimetres with saw, pliers or file, and reinsert. If you dip the screw in glue before you re-insert it, it will hold more firmly. You must use your own powers of observation to decide whether it is desirable for the screw to grip firmly in this particular joint or whether you must leave it unglued, so that you may tighten it again when required in the future.

HANDYMAN

Treatment From Under Your Skin

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

By Dr. Elisha Yaron

COME to think of it, it seems illogical to treat infections of the skin by smearing various concoctions on the diseased surface. What is really needed is some drug to get under the infection to help the healthy under-skin cast off the diseased skin overlying it.

This is especially true of chronic infections of the skin, hair or nails, such as those caused by fungi, where the source of the trouble is often too deep for creams and lotions to reach it. The principle of getting at the infection from below is already practised by the doctor in the case of boils and carbuncles, for these days he can give one of the antibiotics. The position with regard to fungus diseases of the skin is quite different — there is no drug which is poisonous to the fungus and not to the patient. Or at least there was none until recently.

Anyone who has seen a child being treated for ringworm will agree that the time for a better method is long overdue. His head is shaved, and treated with X-rays so that the hairs will fall out by the roots. The bare scalp is painted with iodine, and any remaining hairs are pulled out. To justify this heroic treatment it is claimed (with little justification) that ringworm in Israel is a most infectious disease. In fact there are doctors who think the cure worse than the disease and believe the child will grow out of his ringworm anyway. A recent issue of *Harefua* — the Hebrew medical journal — brought the welcome news that these children might be cured by the use of quite simple drugs taken internally.

It is unlikely that severe fungus infections will yield to simple drugs, most of which have been tried at one time or another. Just six months ago however, a research worker in London announced a new antibiotic which cured ringworm in guinea pigs when fed to them by mouth. It should be noted that guinea pigs have a different kind of ringworm from humans and even children's ringworm in Israel is of a different kind from that in Europe. However, the report was interesting and an account of the results with the first ten human patients was published last month.



The antibiotic, called griseofulvin, is a distant relative of penicillin and has been known for nearly 20 years. Recently it has been used to control fungus plant diseases. Very large doses fed to rats and mice had no ill effect and so it was tried out in man. Only one of the first 10 patients was a case of ringworm, and not our sort anyway, but he was cured. The others were all suffering from chronic fungus infections of their skin and nails, a disease generally reckoned to be untreatable. All were very much improved, probably cured, though it is too early to say definitely.

Griseofulvin thus looks very promising. It has to be tried out in many diseases so that the investigators can find out just what it can do and what it cannot. Little is known as yet of the precise dosages and length of treatment and it will be many months before all the answers are available. There is no doubt, however, that this antibiotic represents the first real advance ever in the treatment of the fungus diseases of the skin.

ATTRACTIONS AT TEL AVIV BAZAAR

SPECIAL attractions will be featured on the opening day of the annual three-day bazaar sponsored by the Friends of the Women's League for Israel which will begin on Sunday, January 25 and continue through the 27th at Be'th Hahalutzot in Tel Aviv.

The opening on Sunday afternoon will feature a competition in pastry products for which cash prizes will be awarded.

In the evening the cast of the "Sambatyon" Theatre will present a special programme.

The three-day sale will offer products of the Natanya Weaving Workshop for Blind Girls at drastic reductions to help create a special welfare fund. Mrs. Sarah Epstein is Chairman.

BRIDGE

THE ONLY CHANCE

By JERUSALEMITE

SOME players complain about the uneven breaks they are getting. They will stake heavy odds on some probable split, and whenever the less probable happens they bemoan their tough luck.

There are, however, cases when the uneven break is declarer's only hope of fulfilment.

	S. A K 10 H. Q 8 5 4 D. K 9 5 C. A 6 3	
S. 2 H. A J 6 D. Q J 10 4 C. Q J 10 9 5	N W E S	S. Q 8 6 4 H. K 10 7 3 2 D. 7 2 C. 8 4
	S. J 9 7 5 3 H. 9 D. A 8 6 3 C. K 7 2	

West dealer, North-South vulnerable. The bidding was:

West	*North*	*East*	*South*
1D	*Db*	—	*1S*
2C	*2S*	—	*4S*

West opened with the queen of clubs. You may put yourself now in South's place; how would you plan the play of your hand? There is an obvious loser in every side suit, and a very probable trump loser; moreover notice has been served that diamonds will not split.

South reasoned that his only chance lay in making his high cards in diamonds and clubs and finding six more tricks in trumps; there was only one kind of distribution that could help. He took the first trick in his hand and played a heart; East won and returned a club. South ruffed a heart, entered dummy with a trump, ruffed out the third heart, crossed over to dummy with a diamond and ruffed out the last heart. With a prayer on his lips he now put down the ace of diamonds and was grateful to see East follow suit.

The climax came when West was next thrown into the lead. East could still discard a heart; but with three more trumps in his hand he could not refuse the 11th trick and was forced to lead up to dummy for the rest.

The coup would have been impossible with a 3-3 trump split.

Nursery School is Adopted

By Yeshayahu Ashni

AN unwonted educational project is in the making at Alma, in the mountains of northernmost Galilee, where the Border Police have adopted the village nursery school, repaired it, renovated it, equipped it and in short turned it from a miserable leaking hut into a miniature wonderland.

It all started just recently, when a group of police officers, touring the village, were intercepted by Leah Kaufman, the girl who is in charge of the kindergarten as part of her army service. "Why do you spend all your time on your own problems?" she asked in despair. "Why don't you have a look at the nursery school and see how impossible it is to do anything with the children in such conditions?"

The officers came and saw. Their commander, Sgan-Nitzav P. Kopel, asked Leah how they could help. If only she could have a few toys, she said.

Things got moving fast. The Border Police brought along play equipment from national police headquarters and installed it outside the kindergarten, where the youngsters clamber over merry-go-rounds, swings and ladders. The hut was repainted and redecorated. Play corners were set up in it: the Barber, the Doctor, the Dolls, the Kitchen, and even a Synagogue with a tiny Tora scroll. The policemen's own children gave toys, and more were collected in kibbutzim and by the Marom Hagalil Regional Council. The kitchen drain was fixed, and a Jewish Agency bulldozer levelled a playground outside the kindergarten. The policemen even even drew pictures that Leah pasted on the walls, and they asked *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund for something special for each child.

In return, the children gave a party for the Border Police at the village hall. They decorated the walls with drawings too. One of them showed a Border Policeman holding a little boy by the hand. The children dressed up in paper hats with the Border Police emblem on them. They sang and danced and were happy. There were speeches too, but they were short and to the point. Leah simply said that she had no words to express her thanks. The Force's commander in the North, promised the police would continue to do what they could. Rabbi Getz of...

The nursery teachers' regional meeting, which took place in Alma a few days later, passed the following resolution:

"There's nothing like making friends with the Border Police."

Treats for the Feast of Trees

By Molly Bar-David

TU Bishvat, being the New Year of the Trees, gives us cause for a special fruit luncheon. Dates and figs, nuts, oranges and bananas and *"boxer"* (St. John's Bread) the fruit of the Carob Tree, will all be on our tables. Now that we have home-grown apples, and avocados, and quinces and strawberries in the market from Israel's crops, there's quite an array for the occasion. However, to make the festival even more of a special occasion, one can open a tin or two of Israel canned fruits which this year have reached a record in quality. This week I received Vita's three newest: apricots that were matched like pearls, golden, ripe, yet firm, and in a syrup that tasted like nectar. There was a tin of Santa Rosa plums, in the purest purple syrup, every plum a perfection, properly prepared without one plum getting mushy. And the yellow Ogden plums were equally good, of quite a different delightful flavour. We also had a jar of quartered quinces, made by Priman and packed in glass, that were the nearest in flavour and looks to pears that I've ever come across. Then Ardi sent me a tin of smooth creamy apple-sauce that went into wonderful strudel and apple sauce cake.

Here's the recipe for the Tu Bishvat Fruit Cake which my mother used to make:

½ cup oil, 1 cup sugar, 3 eggs, 2 cups flour, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tsp. nutmeg, ½ tsp. salt, 2 tsp. baking soda, ½ cup water, 250 grams candied peel, 500 grams pitted dates, 2 cups chopped nuts (chunks), 500 grams raisins and/or figs, ½ cup wine.

Mix sugar and oil. Add eggs and continue to stir until creamy. Sift in the following dry ingredients mixed together: flour, salt cinnamon, nutmeg. Dissolve baking soda in the water and stir in. Combine chopped fruits and peels and nuts. Add a tablespoon of the flour to fruits and blend all together, adding the wine last. Turn into a well greased baking pan and bake for about two-and-a-half to three hours in a very slow oven (300°F.). This cake will keep for months.

Apple Sauce Cake

½ cup margarine, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup dates, chopped, 1½ cups apple sauce, ½ cup raisins, ½ tsp. cinnamon, ¼ tsp. ginger, 1 tsp. vanilla, 2 cups flour, 2 tsps. baking soda.

Cream margarine and sugar. Add the egg — well-beaten — and the vanilla, then the remaining ingredients mixed together. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) for about an hour.

But what kind of a meal would it be with only fruit? Well, my family will get a bowl of hot soup and a sandwich for a first course, and then make the dessert the main thing. Soups are so easy to prepare now with ready-made powders and cubes. We all know the wonderful chicken, pea, mushroom and asparagus soups of Telma and Vita and the tinned soups of Assis. New to many of us are Vita's newest soups: tomato, which is warming, velvet smooth and appetizing; vegetable soup mix, which I consider Vita's best soup; and cream of chicken, in flavour similar to its Boston Chicken Soup but somewhat heartier because of the starch body. Actually this soup's name might be misleading: "cream" soups are based on a White Sauce which contains milk but this soup is *kosher* for meat dishes. They are all very welcome additions; tomato is especially difficult to make in powdered form and Vita has succeeded commendably.

If you plan on cake for dessert for Tu Bishvat along with the festival fruits — then skip the sandwiches with the soup, and serve crackers instead. Froumine has now added onion, poppy-seed and sesame crackers in cellophane packages, to its cream-soda cracker successes, introduced some time ago. All are very nice indeed.

All these exciting new products on our grocers' shelves makes life tougher and tougher for dieters like myself. Fortunately we can now get in Israel a non-caloric dietetic sweetener that has no aftertaste like saccharine. I have been using Sucrol for three months now, in pill form for tea and coffee, granulated for baking, and in syrup form for cooking. It is recommended not only for weight reducers, but also for diabetics. Incidentally, WIZO has put out a very good cookbooklet for diabetics.

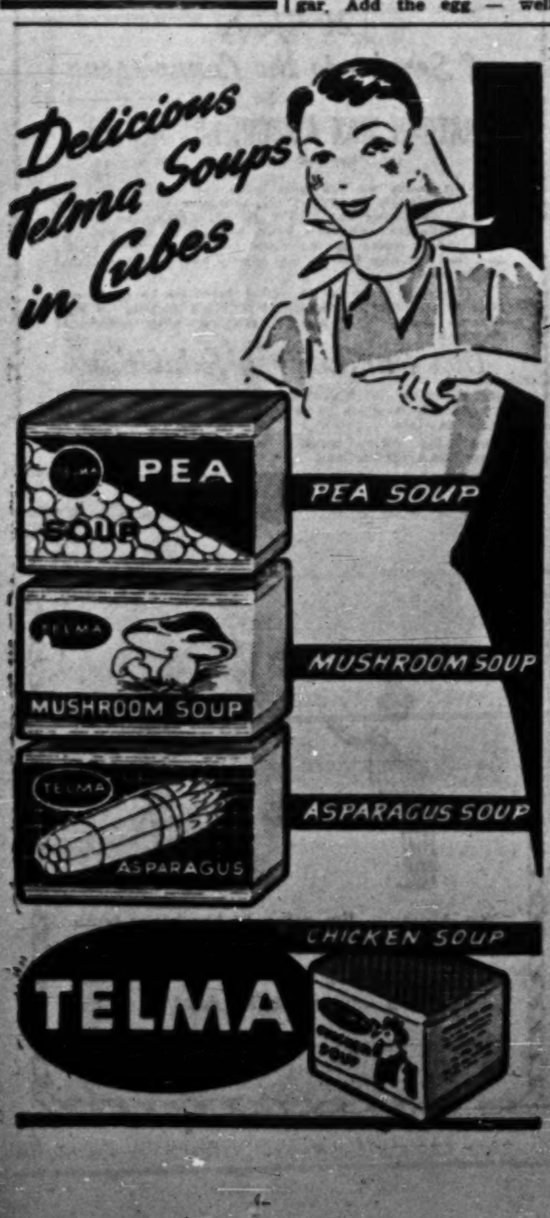
Dieter's Fruit Cake

(This whole cake contains about 600 calories and makes six nice servings.)

3 eggs, 12 apricots (drained), ¼ tsp. vanilla, ¼ tsp. powdered milk, ⅛ tsp. Sucrol Powder, ½ cup powdered skimmed milk, juice of 1 lemon, grated rind of ½ orange.

You can get powdered skimmed milk at any pharmacy if your grocer has not got it. Separate the eggs. Beat the yolks until they become thick and lemon coloured. Add the ginger, Sucrol, vanilla, lemon juice and grated orange rind. Beat and cream with the powdered milk. Whip the egg whites stiff and fold into the creamed yolks. Mix very smooth. Drain off the fruit in a colander, and remove the pits with a sharp knife by cutting the fruit in halves. Dust fruit with cinnamon. Dust a pie pan with a little powdered milk (or flour). Arrange the fruit slices on pan so they do not overlap. Cover with the batter, filling in all gaps. Bake in a preheated oven at 325°F. for about 15 minutes. Turn onto a kitchen towel, bottom up. This makes a very wonderful upside down cake for the festival.





Chess

January 22, 1960

PROBLEM No. 1211
Antonio Pistoni, Imola
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Ka4; Ktb8, Ktg3; Pa2, a5, b2, c2, e2, e4, g6, h5. (11)
Kc4; Rh3; Bb4; Pe5, e6, f3, g4. (7)

White mates in three

PROBLEM No. 1212
Pedro Pastosky, Mendoza
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Kh8; Bf4; Pa2, c5 b7. (5)
Kc4; Bd7, Bf8; Kte7; Pf7. (5)

Helpmate in two

a) White moves and helps
b) Black moves and helps (two solutions).

In the amusing 1211, by one of Italy's noted composers, the Black Bishop and the White Knight play a sort of "hide-and-seek" according to the B.R.'s moves. No. 1212, which comes from Argentina, is actually two problems in one with a double solution in b) thrown in free of charge.

Solutions. Problem No. 1207 (Wertheim): 1.Ktd5! Problem No. 1208 (Knoppel): 1.Ktg1! complete Knightwheel.

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problems 1167-1174)

Pincsevsky 18, Savir, Spitzer 17, Traub, Jakob 8, Gruenfeld, Peleg, Ruppin 6.

Problems 1191-1200. Maximum: 2-4-2-4-2-4-2-4-2-5/31. Pincsevsky, Savir, Traub 26, Jakob 24, Ruppin 18, Gruenfeld, Spitzer 14. No. 1194: 1.g4? Q:Q!

Ladder (to No. 1190). Pincsevsky 201, Jakob 197, Savir-Silbermann 189, Dr. Spitzer 169, Dr. Gruenfeld 155, Traub 116, Ruppin 98, Borishansky 16, Peleg 6.

Prizewinners: J. Pincsevsky, J. Jakob, Mrs. R. Savir-Silbermann, Dr. Spitzer, Dr. Gruenfeld.

Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, Bet Maon, Rishon Le Zion. You can start any time and win a prize by accumulating 150 points.

USCF "OPEN" CHAMPIONSHIP 1959

The following game was played at the USCF Open at Rochester, N.Y. Notes (abridged) from from "Chess Review", New York.

Game No. 773

Black emerges from the opening with a good game. He subsequently refutes his opponent's bid for counter-play and triumphs in a vigorous and pretty finish.

Benoni Deferred

White: Robert Byrne — Black: Larry Evans

1.d4 Ktf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 0-0 5.Ktc3 c5 6.d5 (White's last move leads to a type of position which holds no promise for him. Simply P:P is preferable) 6. — d6 7.Ktf3 Kta6 8.0-0 Ktc7 9.e4 a6 10.Re1 Bg4 11.h3 B:f3 12.Q:f3 b5 13.Bf1 Rb8 14.c:b Kt:b5 15.Kt:b5 a:b 16.Bd2 Ktd7 17.Rab1 c4 18.Qd1 e:d 19.e:d Re8 20.R:e8+ Q:e8 21.a4 (Here White starts an ill-fated action but can hardly be blamed. He has an uncomfortable game and might fall just as well with passive attitude) 21. — b:a 22.Q:a4 Bd4! (A very fine move. Black intends 23.— Qe4!) 23.Bd3 Ktf6 24.Qc6 Qe5! 25.Bf4 Q:d5 26.Qc7 Re8 27.Bb5 Re6 28.Bc6 B:f2+! 29. Kh2 (29.K:f2 Qd4+ 30.Kg2 Re2+ 31.Kh1 Ktd5, etc.) 29.— B:g3+!! (the main point) 30.B:g3 Re2+ 31.Kg1 Qd3 32.Qd8+ Kg7 33.Bg2 Q:g3. White resigns.

UHLMAN FIRST IN HASTINGS

East Germany's ace player Uhlman won the Hastings Christmas traditional tournament with eight points out of nine. Portish (Hungary) was the runner-up with seven, followed by Gereben (Hungarian, now residing in Switzerland) six, Darga (W. Germany) 6½, Duckstein (Austria) five, Clarke and Wade (Britain and N.Z.) four, Fuster (Canada) three, Radoicic (Yugos.) 1½ and Barden (Britain) one.

In the USSR championship now in progress in Tbilisi, Spassky was leading with three points after the first four rounds, followed by Petrosiyan 2½. Tall, Keres, Averbach, Geller, Korchnoi, Taimanov, Bronstein two, etc. Title-holder Tall was beaten by Juchtman.

• The Sarajevo international was won jointly by Dr. Trifunovic and Ivkov with seven pts., out of 11, in front of Maric 6½. Matulovic and Bliskasos six, etc.

• M. Najdorf, now a resident in Venezuela lost his match against the former Spanish champion Medina.

CHESS IN ISRAEL

In the P.O. Workers championship, Labunski and Shapira were leading with 5½ out of 6, closely followed by Silbiger 5, etc.

The weekly lightning tournament at the Lasker club was won by Gutti 10½ (11), Aloni 10, Harel and Domnitz eight each, etc.

ISRAEL CHESS FEDERATION

Itshak Aloni and Raphi Persitz have been proposed for the rank of International Masters on their recent international success. The rank is to be finally confirmed by FIDE.

Israel championship, 107 players have so far registered for the quarter-finals, to be held in 12 sections.

The Grading Committee has approved A', A+ and A++ ranks for 17 players on the basis of their results in recent tournaments: N. Firt, E. Wolpe, S. Fridlender, U. Cohen, D. Stison, B. Sasson, A. Hershkovich, A. Gavriel (new Alumot champion), M. Italkson, J. Siw, I. Weisblat, H. Borer, S. Wolberg, D. Toledo, S. Shragai, Gad Herzog (son of the well-known problem composer from Ma'barot, S. Bauman.

Mr. Elisha Shahaf has been nominated Acting Secretary of the I.C.F. until its General Meeting.

Chess Editors Get Together

Israel's chess editors and correspondents in the daily and weekly press held a meeting last week, decided to join the Journalists' Association and elected a temporary committee composed of Messrs. S. Hon (Ma'ariv), E. Shahaf (The Jerusalem Post) and Dov Hashavua and S. Gurevich ("Hapoel" chess section). Chess columns now appear regularly in a dozen papers.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Whisky companion? 4. It's the light touch that will make you laugh. 8. Descriptive of a legless dog. 10. Wicked king. 13. From your country. 14. Looks like a hybrid animal of great value. 15. They are bought in bottles. 17. Scarface was one. 21. Born in France. 22. I join him to form a club. 23. Those Gilbertian ballads. 26. Was there a burning need for it in days gone by? 27. Tip and run, possibly, in a farmer's field. 28. Crowned heads. 32. No empty satellite. 34. Result of a couple putting their heads together? 35. On the other hand it's a conjunction. 36. Could these films make you listen? 37. Do the other animals simply have to put up with it?

DOWN. — 1. Use that dagger, perhaps. 2. Transaction in timber? 3. In which a singer doesn't sound so high. 5. This club is often held in the gym. 6. A somewhat skimpy name? 7. He may be a nester. 9. Colour with black associations. 11. Being on two legs. 12. May give you a bleak look if you upset him. 16. The sort of storm for which you need grit? 18. Crustacea? 18. The back of a square arena. 19. A sign of a faulty washer, perhaps. 20. My French is adequate for one short day. 22. The baker's score? 24. Square-bashers? 25. Eats too much. 26. Metal worker, not a toy soldier. 28. Steal in all probability. 29. Burden they have to bear across the Atlantic? 30. A long sentence. 31. Water from the geyser! 33. Cartoon Abner.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Tricks. 7. Exposure. 8. Tune. 10. Season. 11. Tinsel. 14. Low. 16. Catty. 17. Tree. 19. Roman. 21. Carol. 22. Motto. 23. Prep. 26. Demon (King). 28. Baa. 29. Arabia. 30. Turkey. 31. Once. 32. Charades. 33. Hilary.

DOWN. — 1. Tea-set. 2. Crusoe. 3. Seen (scene). 4. Chemical. 5. Burst. 6. Jelly. 8. Tale. 9. Now. 12. Nar. 13. Etude. 15. Forty. 18. Rider. 19. Rat(catcher). 20. Moo. 21. Conical. 22. Mob. 23. Parcel. 24. Rake. 25. Pay-day. 26. Dance. 27. Madam. 28. Bun. 30. Tosh.







The Big Appeal

THOUGH the Knesset has not yet begun its debate on the IL1,330m. budget for the 1959/60 fiscal year, it is already estimated that at least IL130m. will have to be added to the estimates to cover increased expenditure for immigrant housing. The original Budget was based on the assumption that homes would be needed for 40,000 immigrants. This week the Jewish Agency announced that 100,000 newcomers can be expected, mainly from East European countries. Israel is unable to obtain reliable advance information of emigration policies in those countries, and unexpected developments may increase or reduce the total number, while policy changes may also open up other countries, raising the final figure for 1959 over 100,000.

The problem of securing an additional IL130m. has become Israel's greatest headache, overshadowing the worry over the grave losses caused by the drought.

Only forty per cent of the IL30m. immigration loan floated last month, has so far been subscribed to, but the total amount should be taken by the end of February. Some economic observers already predict that later this year another such loan will have to be floated, as Israel's citizens have to shoulder additional burdens of absorption.

Israel's main hope lay with the Jews of America and other communities. At the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem lists are being drawn up of top Israel personalities who will be mobilized to address fundraising conventions and conferences abroad. The tentative list of speakers includes several Cabinet members: the Minister of Finance, Mr. Eshkol, returned yesterday and he is expected to be followed to the U.S. by Foreign Minister Mrs. Meir, Minister of Health, Barzilai, Minister of Development, Bentov, and possibly also Minister of Transport, Carmel. The Minister of Commerce, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, who is going to Britain next week, may later go to the U.S. on his way to or from South America. Both coalition and opposition parties have been requested to provide two Knesset members for fundraising tours. The names of two former Chiefs of Staff — Rav-Aluf Yigael Yadin and Aluf Moshe Dayan — were also mentioned, as well as those of several members of the Jewish Agency Executive, top civic leaders and Army officers. All in all, about 25 Israelis are expected to visit Jewish communities abroad, with the purpose of explaining to them the magnitude and implications of the absorption problem.



Citrus being exported in trial batch of Cargal cardboard cartons. The citrus Marketing Board's refusal to honour an order for an additional trial of 1m. cartons brought an official protest from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry this week (see "Box Breach" below).

AN ALL-OUT FUND-RAISING EFFORT to finance the renewal of mass immigration was being mapped out by the Government and Jewish Agency... **INCREASED MUNICIPAL BUDGETS** were adopted: IL14m. for Jerusalem, IL20.8m. for Haifa and IL50m. for Tel Aviv.

POSSIBLE SHIFTS IN MIDDLE EAST POLICIES of Western Powers were discussed by the Cabinet... **DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH CAMBODIA** were agreed to in principle following the visit of a good-will delegation, and a **VIETNAMESE** group of visitors contracted for the services of a team of Israel water experts.

HEAVY RAIN FELL raising hopes of farmers in the north.

DISPUTES ABOUT "CARGAL" CARTONS AND KAISER-FRAZER CARS were headline news again.

FIVE PERSONS WERE KILLED in three road accidents in six days.

After Cairo

THE initialling of the Anglo-Egyptian financial agreement settling the accounts outstanding since the Suez campaign, represented another step in the efforts of the Western Powers to normalize their relations with Nasser. This may eventually involve the reassessment of the Middle East policies of these countries. The evaluation of these trends was the subject of an exhaustive report presented to the Cabinet this week by Foreign Minister Meir.

It is understood that Israel has received assurances from both London and Washington that straightening out their relations with the Arabs in general, and with Nasser in particular, would by no means take place at the expense of Israel. Actually, cooler heads in the Foreign Ministry have for some time maintained that Israel's worries over the implication of a possible rapprochement between the West and Egypt were somewhat exaggerated. They pointed out that the West is by now well aware that the chances of Nasser moving entirely into the Western camp are negligeable. Secondly, there are certain firm positions in its relations with Israel beyond which the West would not go — in either direction — no matter how bad or good its relations with Nasser.

Thus, for example, it would be most unrealistic to expect that the West should entirely abandon the hope of wooing Nasser away from Moscow; it would be equally unrealistic to suspect that the West would try to truncate Israel to win Nasser's friendship. However, the scope between these extremes was still wide enough to keep Israel leaders on the alert.

Israelis received with some concern the reports that Italian Premier Fanfani was trying to induce the West to provide large-scale economic aid to Nasser. But as reports of Fanfani's Cairo talks began to reach the press, the Israel public was gratified to hear that the Italian Premier told the Egyptians — both publicly and in private — that they must recognise the fact of Israel's existence.

Late Rain

RAINS fell almost every day this week in the northern half of the country, and began to move slowly southward with fairly heavy fall in the Western Negev and even some slight precipitation south of Beersheba. However, no matter how much rain falls now, the crops in the Negev have been completely lost. In the North, on the other hand, chances for a yield continued to improve with every additional rainy day. According to Ministry of Agriculture estimates, we are still 200 millimetres short of the annual average for this time of year.

The Ministry of Agriculture has begun to make arrangements to import fodder to replenish the stocks. It is planned to provide sufficient quantities to maintain the present number of dairy cattle, but it will be necessary to reduce the size of herds being raised for meat. While Israelis will consume more veal this spring and summer, this will put off the attaining of self-sufficiency in meat production, which was already near.

K-F Query

THE Kaiser-Frazer car assembly plant, which started production in June, 1951, has since become one of the most controversial projects in Israel's industrial development programme. The three main points of debate, all inter-related, are: how good are the cars assembled in Israel, how expensive are they and how useful is their manufacture to Israel's economy?

In November, 1950, before production began, the Managing Director of the Israel plant, Mr. Ephraim Illin, predicted that cars worth $15-20m. would be exported annually. In July, 1954, Mr. Illin stated that during that year exports would total $10m. — $3m. more than in 1953. A report published in May, 1957, and quoting Ministry of Commerce sources gave the annual export total as $3m. There was no indication of how much of this was net foreign currency earnings. An investigation conducted in April gave the figure as 20 per cent, while a report published in May, 1958, said that added value varied between 4-32 per cent, depending on the type of car.

The Israel plant started out assembling Kaiser-Frazer and "Henry-J" models as well as jeeps. It switched its passenger car production to Aero-Willys models, later changing over to Renault cars — first the tiny 4CV and then the Dauphine. A number of larger Renault models were also assembled, but their production was discontinued recently.

Government policy toward the plant varied from strict restrictions of imports of competitive cars assembled abroad to the recently instituted liberal licensing but high import tariff policy.

A few months ago "Ha'aretz" published a series of articles about the Kaiser-Frazer enterprise, charging inter alia that a large percentage of cars assembled had faulty parts. Kaiser-Frazer filed a IL25,000 libel suit against the newspaper, but the issue has meanwhile come before the Economic Committee of the Knesset, which decided to investigate. At the same time, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Transport appointed a committee of experts to look into the charges.

This week, a report by Mr. I. Arnon, Director of the Technical Services Centre for Government Vehicles, detailing the charges about the price and quality of the Kaiser-Frazer cars was made public. The report stated that vehicles assembled here by the company were 30 to 70 per cent more expensive than the comparable imported product, while their performance was very disappointing. Serious technical defects were discovered in the cars during the first 5-10,000 kms. of service, including body trouble and even cracked engine blocks. Oil consumption is unduly high and operating costs greatly exceed those of comparable imported models, the report said.

Box Breach

ANOTHER big industrial enterprise, the Cargal carton company, was also involved in a bitter dispute this week. When the first carton plant began several years ago, one of its main products was containers for the citrus industry. The Citrus Marketing Board, which for decades has been shipping fruit in wooden crates, did not want to switch to cartons. Cargal's general Manager, Mr. Sam Dubiner, thereupon started a campaign to promote his product, including an attempt to set up a rival citrus marketing organization. The CMB retaliated by claiming the cartons to be unsuitable for citrus packaging.

Before long, this developed into a violent personal feud between Mr. Dubiner and the heads of the CMB. Cargal meanwhile managed to export millions of cartons to other citrus exporting countries, while the CMB developed the collapsible wood-and-wire "Bruce boxes" for the purpose. (See "Carton King," page II.)

In 1957, a special government-appointed investigation committee recommended that for two seasons, 10 per cent of citrus export should be shipped in cartons and that a well-known Dutch firm should study the comparative merits of the two packaging systems. The CMB balked at accepting the recommendations and after prolonged negotiations agreed to buy from Cargal only one million boxes (about 8 per cent of the requirements, instead of 10.) However, this week the Board suddenly decided to cancel this order and refused to make any shipments in cartons.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, who for years tried to mediate between the CMB and Cargal, called a press conference at which he charged the Board with "breach of contract and deception of the public," and warned that unless the CMB reverses its decision, his Ministry will withhold cooperation with the Board. Mr. Sapir pointed out that the issue now was whether the CMB would keep the agreement, and not whether the cartons are suitable for shipping citrus or not. The latter question can be determined only if the Board does buy the cartons and makes the shipments, thus enabling "neutral" experts to study the problem and draw objective conclusions.

There was little doubt, that carton packaging required less foreign currency expenditure and therefore represented higher net foreign currency earnings for the country. Calculations published this week on the basis of the CMB's own data on prices obtained during last season, showed that even if the CMB claim that carton-packed citrus fetched one shilling and six pence to two shilling and sixpence less per box than wood-packed fruit, net earnings for carton-packed fruit were still one shilling and threepence to one shilling and tenpence higher. Theoretically, shipping the 8 million boxes of export citrus in cartons instead of wooden crates could provide a saving of £0.6m. ($1.7m.) to £1m. ($2.8m.) annually.

At the end of the week, the CMB announced that it will again study the possibility of shipping 1m. boxes of fruit in cartons.

The Middle East Scene

NASSER PLAYS ON COMMUNISTS

By Amnon Bartur

TWO news items this week, one from Baghdad and the other from Damascus, threw some light on the trends of events in the Arab world. Following the conclusion of the new financial agreement between Cairo and London settling differences between the two countries arising from the Suez operations, the Syrians have intimated their wish to obtain economic aid from Britain. Apparently ignoring the various agreements and contracts tying his government to the Soviet Union, Nur ed-Din Kahhala, President of the Syrian Regions Executive Council, hinted on Monday that he was seeking British help for development projects and referred to the possibility of British firms supplying machinery and technicians to carry out these projects.



New Ministers of the U.A.R. Government being sworn in before Nasser in the Republican Palace at Koubbeh. El Sayed Ahmed el Mahrouky, the new Minister of Agriculture in the Egyptian Region, is seen taking the oath. ExpressPhoto

The other report, which came from the Turkish Press Bureau, spoke of the release of some 126 political detainees in Baghdad, including a former (Republican) Ministry, after it was found that they were not involved in the "plot" unearthed in Baghdad last month. The group, which includes lawyers, doctors and teachers, seems to constitute the bulk of those arrested at the time for engineering a reportedly Ba'athist-Nasserist conspiracy against Kassem's regime.

Anti-Communist Measure

This report may have far-reaching implications if it is taken together with some of the measures immediately preceding it. Last week, for instance, on the day Baghdad was celebrating the passage of six months in the life of the new Republic, the Iraqi Prime Minister made an unusual move. He issued an order placing strict limitations on the activities of the notorious "Popular Resistance" movement—also known as the People's Militias—and asking its members henceforth to receive their instructions only from the army and the security forces. The step followed threats reportedly made by Kassem's fellow-officers that they would no longer tolerate the leniency he was showing in his dealings with the Communists; it also followed a wave of protest from high religious dignitaries objecting to the spread of Communism in Iraq and asking for strict adherence to the teachings of Islam as the only acceptable dogma.

Coming amidst reports of increasing Communist influence in Iraq, Kassem's move caused some relief in Arab capitals and in certain quarters in Iraq herself. The Popular Resistance movement is a Communist front organization in which the predominantly Communist Students Union is very active. During the past few months of confusion and uncertainty, the movement on several occasions took the law into its own hands, performing such police duties as arrests, quelling demonstrations, and in some cases even confiscating property. In his order Kassem spoke of the necessity of maintaining "individual freedom and security of property" under the constitution.

It would seem that the "People's Militias" took a leading part in scattering and subduing the pro-Nasser elements led by the retired Colonel Abdul Salam Aref, now awaiting trial on charges of working against the security of the State. In their dual capacity as civilians and auxiliary security forces, its members were involved in recent clashes between Communists and Nasserists. What is more, the organization is being accused of manufacturing the "plot" in which the 126 persons now released were alleged to have been involved.

Until late last week, Kassem accepted the Communists' help without objection and even with gestures of gratitude. He gave them a free hand against Nasserist elements in his own ranks. The prevailing opinion is that he did this as tactical move, and that in fact without the Communists' help he would have found it extremely difficult to bring the pro-Nasser elements to heel.

No Certainty

The question which no one seems able to answer with certainty is, however, whether Kassem's latest move signifies a determined drive to curb the Communists' growing influence or whether it is another tactical manoeuvre to enable him to secure the support of those who, though opposed to Nasser's designs, are alarmed at the quick progress which the Communists have been making in Iraq.

Reports coming after Kassem issued his orders do not seem to support the view that an all-out anti-Communist drive is in the offing. Nothing, in fact, seems to have changed, and the Communists have lost none of their tremendous gains. It is worth noting that the Baghdad Radio and television services, both now controlled by a known Communist, maintained strict silence on Kassem's orders and did not even report them, while the notorious President of the Special High Military Court in Baghdad has since publicly sung the praises of the Popular Resistance movement.

The fact is that the July coup d'etat has released forces which are too unruly and too real to control. General Kassem may not be a Communist himself, but Cairo's pressures have driven him to seek the Communists' valuable help, giving them the opportunity to infiltrate the high echelons of the administration, the Press, the Radio and the Police. General Kassem will find it extremely difficult to dislodge them from these positions without trouble. Even if he did, however, he may find that in the process the Nasserist elements are strengthened to such an extent that they would confront him with the greater danger of the two.

Nasser seems to thrive on this confusion in Baghdad. The accord with London, although in no way the triumph that Cairo Radio is trying to make of it, has opened wide vistas for Western friendship and Western funds — and ultimately for the re-emergence of Cairo as the spoiled child of both East and West. The danger of Communism in Iraq, whether real or manipulated, has greatly boosted Nasser's standing.

It must be pointed out, however, that from the Communist point of view Nasser has outlived his usefulness; the job he was allotted in the framework of Moscow's overall strategy has been accomplished. The anti-Communist measures he has taken in Syria and Egypt can in no way affect this result, while he himself is now a prisoner of his Kremlin connections in a way that cannot be said to apply to Kassem, who in a sense is merely taking over where his Cairo opposite number left off.

Piatra Neamt to Nir Yisrael

By PHILIP GILLON

"EVERYTHING'S very good," insisted the Berko and Faivish families through the Yiddish-speaking translator, while seven-year-old Ruth Berko chipped in with a surprising "Tov." Accustomed to the usual dirges of troubles and lack of employment we insisted that surely they had some troubles worth mentioning? No, no troubles at all, everything was wonderful — the translator added his own parenthesis: "They're too new to know what their troubles are." But, surely, there was some complaint? The mud? No, the mud was just wonderful, nothing like Rumanian mud, a pleasure, and it was very good to have arrived together with the rains the country needed so badly. What of the unaccustomed physical labour in the orange grove? Marvellous, much better than shopkeeping or milling in Rumania, under constant terror of imprisonment for anything between three and 12 years for infringement of the complex and multitudinous economic regulations.

The two families are the first of a group of five which is to settle at the Lachish village of Nir Yisrael, six kilometres north of Migdal Ashkelon. According to the Government and Jewish Agency authorities, 1,800 immigrant families are expected to settle in the moshavim — if the right people and the right villages can be found. Both the Berko and Faivish families were sent elsewhere at first, but, acting on advice from close relations settled in Israel for several years, they insisted on moving to Nir Yisrael.

Founded nine years ago by settlers from Czechoslovakia, this village has changed populations several times, but today has a strongly-rooted group of 80 families from Transylvania, Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as well as two Persian families. Despite Israel's farming ills — drought, locusts, surpluses, low prices, unpaid subsidies, shortage of capital — the economy of the village is extremely strong. The soil is good and water is plentiful; this year 800 dunams of orange groves are yielding their first harvests.

Socially, also, the village is well placed, situated on the main Tel Aviv-Migdal road, with buses passing every half-hour and Ashkelon only 15 minutes away. The children go to school at Nitzanim.

Mrs. Yette Berko has her parents and a brother living in Ashkelon; her brother runs the "Nitsachon" Restaurant in the centre of Migdal, perhaps the second largest in the former Arab town. It was on their advice that the immigrants (who arrived only last week) decided to become farmers, and chose this village. Something that distinguishes the present immigration from previous waves is that the newcomers have shrewd relatives on the spot capable of advising them on the shortest and easiest cuts to integration.

Comparing their position to that of settlers going to Kiryat Gat or Beersheba, it seems surprising that so few of the immigrants are electing to go to moshavim, where they receive a 2½-room house equipped with beds, blankets, table, chairs, electricity, kitchen equipment. The Agency advances them IL1,500 through the Village Council, of which IL100 or IL200 is in cash, while they are able to purchase on credit at the local co-operative store. Shalom Berko, 46 years old, is already at work in the orange grove. Since they came out of Rumania with nothing except 40 kilos of clothes for each person, it is small wonder that they are so satisfied. Berko was a shopkeeper in Rumania.

His friend and fellow immigrant, Eliezer Faivish, aged 40, was a miller — a stroke of luck for him, since he was treated as a "worker" and not as a "bourgeois," and allowed to take 70 kilos of clothes instead of 40. They were all allowed silver watches (not gold) and simple gold-band rings. They managed to sell all their assets apart from property. On departure they paid the Rumanian authorities 1,000 Rumanian lei and signed documents cancelling their citizenship and acknowledging that they had no claims of any kind left behind them. Their former homes were surrendered to the Government and immediately allocated to police officers.

Applied in 1950

Both men applied originally to come to Israel in 1950 and kept renewing their applications until 1956; in November, 1958, they were advised that their applications had been granted and that they were to make immediate preparations. Berko came from Piatra Neamt, a large town; Faivish from Barlad, a small one. Taube Faivish was a qualified kindergarten teacher and speaks fluent French as well as Rumanian and Yiddish; Yette Berko is a housewife. The Berko children are three and seven year old, the Faivish children two and four.

All of them are adamant that they will succeed in settling successfully in the moshav. The other settlers received them with tact and enthusiasm, the children making a great fuss of the young additions to the village. The newcomers shake their heads when they recall Rumania, and explain that it was not good for Jews—although anti-Semitism was officially prohibited, it was very strong among the people. The Jews, as the commercial and professional class, were always hard hit by Communist laws. Jews among party leaders were being ousted at all levels, although some officers in the political police clung tenaciously to their posts. Apart from them, all Rumania's 250,000 Jews, according to the Berkos and Faivishes, want to come to Israel.

It is, of course, impossible to say at this stage whether newcomers going on to the land will stay there. Many other Israelis have tried and left. Yet even if the experiment fails, it seems certain to vindicate itself as the ideal means of getting both a physical and spiritual footing in the country. Comparing the self-reliant and optimistic Berko and Faivish families with other Rumanian immigrants looking desperately for jobs, or working forlornly for a subsistence on relief projects, while they struggle desperately on their own to come to terms with a strange new environment, it seems that these particular families were indeed well-advised by their veteran relations.

Heard This Week

Lachish or Sde Boker

TO settle at Lachish or near Sde Boker — that is the question now being discussed by some scores of Druze ex-soldiers in half a dozen Galilee villages. For months they have been planning to establish the first Druze ex-soldiers' moshav in the country. The National Institutions have offered them land and assistance in the Lachish area. Recently they asked one of their own M.K.'s to approach the Prime Minister for his help. "That's an excellent idea," Mr. Ben-Gurion said. "But why at Lachish? Let the young men come down to me near Sde Boker and I'll see to it that their moshav prospers there as my neighbours."

All or Nothing

IMMEDIATELY after the vote on the budget in the Jerusalem Municipal Council at 1 a.m. on Wednesday morning, Rabbi She'ar-Yashuv Cohen (National Religious) rose to propose a reduction of IL1 in the salary of Mayor Gershon Agron "as an indication of the non-confidence of the Orthodox community in his policy." Rabbi Cohen's proposal received the support of only four of the five-man Religious Bloc, with Mr. Yehuda Blau abstaining. Asked why he had not joined his colleagues, Mr. Blau said: "With me, it's all or nothing. If the motion was to eliminate the Mayor's entire salary, I'd support it."

How Old is Old?

WHEN should a judge be required to retire? At the age of 70, says the Judges' Law, an amendment to which was debated in the Knesset on Tuesday. "No," said Mr. Israel Rokach (General Zionists), "Seventy is too old. We must aim to rejuvenate the apparatus and give younger men a chance. There was a time when an admiral or a general below 65 was an unheard-of thing, but nowadays we see that generals of 35 or 38 can do the job more efficiently." Here Dr. Junitchman, of Herut, broke in: "Young Mapai will invite you to join them!" "Yes," commented Mr. Bar-Rav-Hay (Mapai), "but they'll kick you out tomorrow." He himself, speaking later in the debate, was against fixing any mandatory retirement age. Some of the greatest judges had served to a ripe old age and some of their opinions were landmarks in the history of jurisprudence.

PELTOURS PEL PELTOURS
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DEPARTURES: JANUARY 25 — JANUARY 30
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LYDDA) AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Jan. 25	0645	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0800	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0945	EL AL	Istanbul
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1800	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1850	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Jan. 26	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Brussels
TUES. Jan. 27	0040	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0345	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0815	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	.900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1020	ALITALIA	Rome
	1215	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. Jan. 28	0800	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich London
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London
THURS. Jan. 29	0125	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0730	EL AL	Vienna
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0830	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1015	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1000	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1215	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	1640	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
FRI. Jan. 30	0800	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0900	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To
Tues.	Jan. 27	[illegible]	Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv: 9 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel. 67401 (8 lines)
Jerusalem: 3 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4212/3
Haifa: 22 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 4051/2
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. [illegible]
Ramat Gan (Agent) 22 Rehov Bialik, Tel. 72380
Lydda Airport, Tel. [illegible]
Eilat, Tel. 236

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Personality Profile: Sam Dubiner

THE KING OF CARTONS



"IN this country the carrot is too far from the rabbit," says Sam Dubiner. "In my enterprises I bring the carrot nearer, and look at the results."

He looks like a film actor, and he acts like a showman. Beneath the showmanship is a flair for organising new enterprises and making money. And beneath this is the conviction that by doing all that he is helping people. A queer mixture indeed, doubly queer in Israel, where capitalism is "not the thing" and egalitarianism has for so long been *de rigeur*.

"When I came here ten years ago people asked me why I wanted to build factories here. I answered: to make money. Don't say that so loud, people warned me, making profits in Israel is not considered right. Ten years later, when I opened the factory at Lydda the Minister of Commerce and Industry wished me luck and a good profit. No small change in ten years."

Sam Dubiner waxes enthusiastic when he outlines his creed and his activities. "I am a poet," he says, I teach people today the way I taught children when I was still at school. And I have just begun. The big things to be done in this country are yet to come."

Dubiner's Bnei Brak office at Cargal, his big cardboard concern, does not look like an office, despite the big desk, the telephones and the secretary. The visitor is confronted by a queer mixture of cardboard samples advertisements, charts and part of the big collection of African, American and Asian marks, which Dubiner amassed on his travels. A primitive female statue carved from wood leans on a Cargal box, flanked by a big map on which the industrialist outlines his expansion plans.

"Climate for Work"

"This country has untold possibilities. The climate is extremely favourable for work. And our geographic position gives us the start for penetrating Africa to the south and the Mediterranean seabord on its north coast."

One sweep of the arm does away with the objection that we have no trade with the Arab bloc. "We are so few in relation to the Arabs that they will lose their fear and make peace." A second sweep of the arm shows the trade kingdom to be conquered, down the east coast of Africa on the one hand and across the north coast on the other. "I am already on my way there. I am building one factory in Greece, another in Kenya."

The life story of this 45-year-old millionaire confirms your first impression of showmanship and organizing ability. Dubiner was born in 1914 in Toronto, the oldest son of a tailor from Austria. The parents were poor, Sam soon had to help out. He became a swimming and boxing instructor at summer camps while still at school. Then he sold newspapers — but he did not deliver them himself. He organized a group of boys whom he taught to be polite and to give good service. That soon brought him more than his father earned at tailoring. "My father was a socialist and I earned the money to allow him to cling to his beliefs."

For a time Dubiner worked with the circus. He kept a hot dog and juice stand in one and did a diving act in another, and when he hit on the famous yo-yo which laid the foundations of his wealth, he used circus stunts in order to popularize it.

"It is not exactly known where the yo-yo comes from but it might have come from the Philippines. Anyway, we used Filipino boys as instructors when we started to launch the thing. It looked more genuine. We were not content to propagate it as a toy. We made a sport out of it which called for the dexterity and agile movements of a ballet dancer. We used to come into small Canadian towns like a circus band, with vivid colours, playing yo-yo in the streets. Soon the thing spread like wildfire. We installed clubs, paid instructors, held contests, awarded prizes.

The yo-yo led Dubiner to toy manufacturing and this to other industrial fields. When World War Two broke out, he had enterprises in Canada but lived in the U.S. He switched over from a tool shop, to precision gadgets for the Government and to plastics. When the war came to an end he branched out into three directions: kitchen utensils, packaging and toys. Most of the enterprises he started then are still in business and yield him profits.

Then came the fight against the British in Palestine. Sam Dubiner did not know anything about conditions in this country, but Peter Bergson and his Freedom League managed to get hold of him, and for some years he helped the Irgun Zvai Leumi. In 1948 he came to this country for the first time, was attracted and fascinated by it. He began founding enterprises: pencils — "because without a pencil you cannot build a modern society;" plastics, cartons. Today he employs more than a 1,000 people.

"But when I arrived I had no idea what I had let myself in for. I did not imagine that I should be obliged to work 16 hours a day to keep things moving."

Dubiner had moved into the Israel set-up of red tape, pressure groups and Government interference with his old showmanship, tremendous energy and a complete contempt of tradition. He was soon involved in a first-class row with the Chief Marketing Board which was opposed to using his cartons for packaging, pointing out technical defects, difficulties of long-distance shipping and so on. Dubiner retaliated with a barrage of statistics, with accusations of vested interest which did not stop at hints, with an advertising campaign of unheard of dimensions here.

While this fight was still on he propagated grapefruit growing on a staggering scale, insisting that tinned grapefruit segments could be an important export item. Violently opposed to the politics, the pace and the leaders of the Citrus Marketing Board, he founded his own Citrus Growers' Organization. Not relying on the Manufacturers' Association, he organized the Foreign Investors' Association. He drives about making speeches. "They never saw a capitalist in their life," he says after a meeting, "but they listened nevertheless."

Helped I.Z.I.

Dubiner has not intervened in politics and does not intend to. Although he helped the I.Z.I. during the fight with the British he has not joined Herut or any party. His political creed is disarmingly simple. He pronounces the word "management" with a reverence which is generally reserved for higher things. He believes that the country gets a rising amount of skill, that immigrants are learning fast and that we could do almost anything if we were really bent on using our professional people to the best advantage, let the cleverest come to the top, give them elbow room and freedom of movement and not hamper them by unnecessary restrictions.

In his plants people say that he wants an order carried out "immediately if not sooner." He is known to pay more than his competitors if he wants the services of a gifted man but he does not show too much understanding for social benefits the way they are understood in this country. Asked how he gets along with the Histadrut he smiles: "Capitalists are not what they were 50 or 70 years ago," he says.

Dubiner's publicity stunts have kept the public interested and amused. They are a novelty in Israel. When he sent a hamper of grapefruit (he is small attractive cartons addressed to the Knesset's Members the largest body of parliamentarians) took offense and the fruit were returned with a rebuke from the Presidium. But Dubiner had his publicity. The flamboyant style of this industrialist, his fervent belief in capitalist methods, his driving power, his enthusiasm for advertising, have brought a new note into Israel life, where for decades the profit motive was considered almost indecent.

New Note

Dubiner seems to have introduced his new note at the appropriate moment, when the balance sheet, higher differentials in wages and salaries, modern management and the Supermarket are appearing on the Israel scene. But will he fit into this scene in the long run? Can his methods in production, management and advertising — he built into the framework of this small and relatively undeveloped country? Is the new Lydda factory that he opened with such unprecedented pomp and expense really viable? Is his grapefruit scheme not so vast as to defeat itself? What will Dubiner do, how will he react if he gets into a real scrap with the Histadrut which has pronounced views of its own on wages, social benefits, (hiring, and firing and promotion).

These are a few of the questions which people ask while they watch Sam Dubiner on his impetuous way. It is too early even to try to answer them.

GERDA LUFT



About, the Fouga jet trainer in flight. At right, budding aero-mechanics work on a jet engine during lessons at Air Force school for ground crews. The boys get pre-military service schooling to prepare them for ground crew jobs in the Israel Air Force.

●

French Training Plane to Be Made Here

BEDEK BEGINS ON JETS



By PAUL KOHN

WITH the first "Made in Israel" parts for the Fouga Magister 170 jet trainer already in production, the Bedek Aircraft Maintenance base at Lydda has set out on an aeronautical engineering venture that will give birth to the first jet plane to be assembled in this country. Bedek's "new baby," the baby pet Fouga, some of whose component parts will be of local manufacture, will put Israel military aviation abreast of jet age progress.

Bedek's dive into jet plane production "makes us a manufacturing enterprise and no longer just a large repair workshop," declares Al Schwimmer, the American born ex-Mahal volunteer who is General Manager of the plant. Bedek will now consolidate after a spate of hectic development in the past year.

A medium-sized man can look down at the streamlined "butterfly"-tailed Fouga. Yet it is this little French two-seater jet which is revolutionising pilot-training in NATO countries, and Germany (Messerschmidt) and Finland have also acquired production rights. For the Israel Air Force, the Fouga will radically change pilot schooling, almost entirely eliminating piston plane training.

Ready Market

A product of the Establissements Fouga Co., the plane, possibly the best of its kind yet flown, enables pilots to become acquainted with gas turbines, altitude and high-speed flying. Its level flight speed is 420 m.p.h., its ceiling 40,000 ft. and its range 870 miles. Its price in France today is about $150,000.

The acquisition of the Fouga production rights is Bedek's biggest step forward since it was decided to set up such a maintenance base seven years ago. The sum of IL13.8m., including $4m., were invested in Bedek in those seven years, and in 1958 it doubled its size and number of employees. Bedek, owned entirely by the Government, came under the wing of the Defence Ministry in 1953. The plant has been at work four years, after three years of building and "running in."

The Lydda enterprise is as well equipped as any plant of its kind in the world, according to Al Schwimmer. "The quality of the work we do can compete with that of the rest of the world," he says. Manpower per work hour here costs $2.50, compared to $2.50 in Europe and $5 in the U.S. However, productivity is lower than in the U.S. though on the same level as in most European countries, Bedek's General Manager claims.

The quality of Bedek's work has indubitably proved itself here and abroad, says Mr. Y. Goldstein, Deputy Director of Bedek, who is responsible for finances and sales. The base's work is for local security needs, for Israel commercial aviation and for for foreign aviation, while a large part goes towards expansion. In its last financial year Bedek came out in the black, Mr. Goldstein adds. Egypt has a similar maintenance base, thought to be smaller than Bedek, apart from which the nearest comparable establishments are in Italy.

For the Israel Air Force, Bedek has undertaken all repairs, even of the most advanced nature, including all plane types. El Al which used to have its Constellation engines serviced by BOAC in the U.K., now contracts Bedek for the work at the same price. Before the end of the year, Bedek will also be ready to service the Britannias now being kept in trim by Bristol. The plant also turned Arkia's Dakotas and Beechcraft from military to civilian planes and is contracted to care for these aircraft, from cleaning to repairs. It enables Arkia to run a comprehensive inland airline service with fewer than 50 employees — and show handsome profits.

Bedek's American Civil Aeronautics Administration (C.A.A.) papers give it international status. It can enter the foreign market and confidently offer to undertake jobs, price and speed being the competitive factors. As such foreign deals are reckoned in terms of tens of thousands of dollars, and more often than not go into the hundreds of thousands, Bedek has found it worthwhile seeking foreign contracts. The first one for 1960 is for the maintenance of two American DC-4 Skymasters, a $90,000 job to be completed within three months. Bedek has and is engaged on a variety of other repair and maintenance contracts from other countries too.

A "side job" has been the assembly of heavy bellied Curtiss-46 transport planes, the work being carried out when technicians are not busy on "hot contracts." Two of the C-46's have been sold to American and French firms at about $100,000 apiece.

Work Hours

Running the complicated installations and machinery of an aircraft production and maintenance base demands the fullest exploitation of all facilities. There is nothing lackadaisical about the Bedek plant: "wandering workers" are not tolerated. Work starts at 7.00 a.m. and is over at 4.00 p.m. and in case anyone forgets it, these hours are painted large on every workshop wall. Highly skilled technicians and engineers of varied backgrounds, in grimy jeans and overalls, work together and fit together like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. We found engineers Barney Cohen, from Brooklyn, and Shaul Bobol, from Warsaw, who arrived six months ago, making out in Yiddish, English and Hebrew. Both are engineers "of the very highest standard". The New Yorker is earning considerably less here than he would in the U.S., and Mr. Sobol claims to be making a better living than he did in Poland.

The future of Bedek after its "consolidation period" is tied up with military and commercial aviation developments. The tendency on the military side is to abandon piloted aircraft for electronically controlled missiles. Civil aviation will demand higher technical ability, and that is reckoned to the advantage of Bedek.

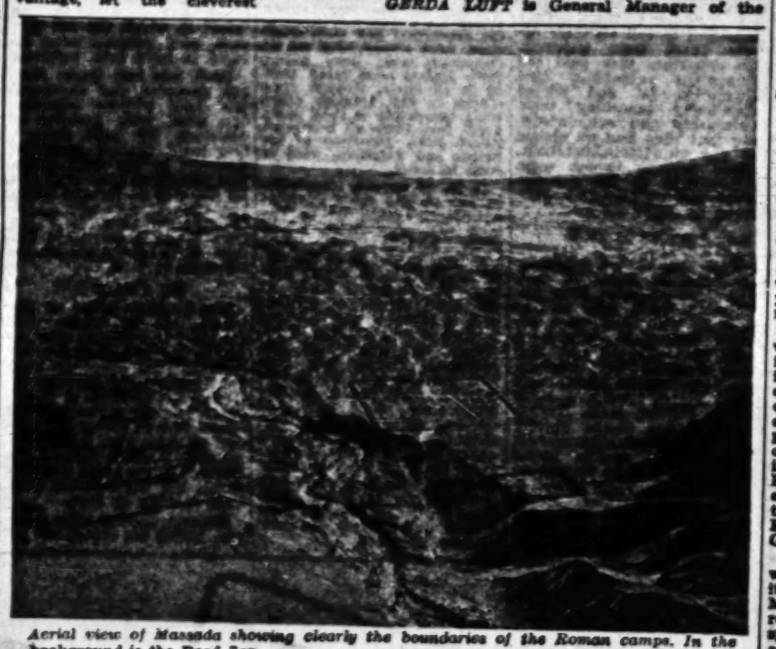
HEARD ABROAD

After the Liberation, de Gaulle, refused to give any of the key ministries to the Communists. I feel he must regard me as being at least as dangerous — M. Jacques Soustelle.

Painters are like blotting paper. They soak things up, and then quite suddenly something emerges from it all — Mr. Graham Sutherland.

Convertibility and protectionism are mutually exclusive — like fire and water — Professor Erhard, West German Minister of Economics.

We cannot be among the leaders unless British satellites are in orbit. British space ships are being planned, and, if and when there are flags flown and banners saluted in outer space, the Union Jack is flying as proudly as it has flown before in the conquests of science — Sir Thomas Sopwith, British aircraft manufacturer.



Aerial view of Masada showing clearly the boundaries of the Roman camps. In the background is the Dead Sea.

Photo by Agai

Massada Opened to Tourists

By YEHUDA EISENSTARK

MASSADA, symbol of the nation's resistance, is on its way to becoming accessible to young and old.

As a first step to the restoration and development of the historical, sightseeing and nature study sites of the Dead Sea region, a group of enthusiasts who believe in the area's educational and tourist potential have carried out successfully a project that makes the ascent of the peak safer and less wearying.

The enthusiasts — Yehuda Almog, Chairman of the local Tamar Regional Council, Shmaryahu Guttmann, amateur archaeologist from Kibbutz Naan, and the engineer Dan Tannai—persuaded the youth movements who send thousands of boys and girls to make the ascent of the historic mountain each winter, and spring to lend a hand in making the climb smoother.

Serpents' Path

The "Serpents' Path" which winds its way steeply and precariously up the sea face of the mountain, has been widened and improved by the willing hands of hundreds of teen-agers. Two columns can now pass each other comfortably on the path, and low stone walls have been put up on both sides to protect hikers from stones set rolling down the cliff by stumbling feet above. A middle-aged walker in fair condition can now make the ascent without undue effort.

The very last stretch of the way up to the mountain fort, till now a hazardous stretch of mountain climbing which claimed one life just recently, remains somewhat arduous but is no longer perilous. Steel ladders have been fastened to the cliff, with low railings for added safety.

This innovation in particular has drawn the ire of those who wanted to preserve this national monument and beauty spot in something of its wild isolation, but Almog and Guttmann feel that this loss will be offset by the gain of thousands of Israelis who will now be able to get to the top of Massada. Needless to say, the motive is not exclusively educational. By drawing more visitors to the Dead Sea region, the improvements will draw trade and possibly more residents to it.

New League

The work has been sponsored by the League for the Conservation and Rehabilitation of Massada, Ein Geddi and the Caves, recently established in Jerusalem under the Honorary Chairmanship of Moshe Sharett, M.K. Members include Mr. Israel Bar Yehuda, Professor B. Mazar, Dr. Yigael Yadin and Dr. Nelson Glueck, as well as a number of public leaders and representatives of organizations connected with the area.

Another project that will shortly be completed is the area's third youth hostel, construction of which began a year ago at the foot of Massada, just a few tens of metres from the First Roman Camp. A 100-dunam site was reclaimed and terraced for this purpose with the help of workers from Jerusalem who also built an approach road and a parking site. The buildings are in a unique style combining of the picturesque with the naturally air-conditioned: walls of metal mesh strung on thin beams reared on pillars hewn from local stone.

The hostel will be completed in a week or two. In the first stage it will accommodate 50 hikers and include a dining hall and cooking facilities. Mr. Almog, who hopes the hostel will soon be expanded further, is now trying to influence various organizations and institutions to schedule their winter meetings and conferences at this scenic spot.

Polish-Jewish Communists 'Rehabilitated'

By N. SHRAGA

IN connection with the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Polish Communist Party which is being celebrated these days, the Warsaw Press is devoting a good deal of space to Poland's top Communist leaders of the pre-war period, none of whom are alive any longer. Their writings are being published, and a ship being built at the port of Gdynia will be named after Adolf Warski-Warszawski, a Communist deputy in Poland's parliament in the days of the Pilsudski dictatorship.

Today's newspaper articles tell how Warski "would always march at the head of illegal Communist demonstrations and never shrink back when the Fascist police opened fire." In 1939 he entered a Nazi concentration camp [illegible]

group of local Communists were being tried. "In the name of the Communist faction of Poland's Parliament —hats off to the accused!" he cried out. After this incident, Parliament decided to deprive Warski of his immunity.

Warski was a Jew. So were Julian Lenski-Leszczynski, editor of the ideological periodical, "New Outlook," Bruno Jasienski, author of "I Burn Paris," and many other leaders of the party in pre-war Poland.

Leadership Liquidated

The press recalls that Warski, Lenski-Leszczynski and Jasienski "died under tragic circumstances." But everyone in Poland knows, since it was disclosed in Russia after the 20th Congress, that they were liquidated, along with the rest of the Polish Communist Party's top leadership, in the Soviet Union, the very country where they had found refuge after years of imprisonment in Poland.

In 1938, at a time when thousands of Polish Communists were languishing in Poland's jails, the Comintern decided to disband its Polish Party as an "enemy agent" when the latter began cooperating with the Polish Socialist Party in certain municipal elections. Not until the 20th Congress was the Polish Party rehabilitated and its murdered leaders restored to full honours.

Another purge hit the Polish Party in 1948-9, when Gomulka and his associates were expelled and jailed as "nationalist-rightist deviationists." The organ of the Central Executive, "New Ways," wrote at the time: "Two souls are fighting each other [illegible] Gomulka's name in the underground) "the one is devoted to Popular Poland, while the other is suspicious of the Soviet Union and fears that she may threaten Polish independence."

'Red Bayonets'

After Poland's October, the gifted writer, Jerzy Pioro-wski, published a series of articles in the Warsaw weekly, "New Culture," in which he wrote that the two purge periods had been national tragedies for the entire Jewish people. Asking why Yugoslavia did not suffer a fate similar to Poland's, he answered "because in Yugoslavia the Communist forces conquered from within and popular rule was not imposed by the bayonets of the Red Army."

Quite understandably, Piorkowski and his colleagues have vanished from the columns of the Polish press.

Probation Officers Guide Parents As Well as Juvenile Delinquents

By SHALOM COHEN

IT is a hard job, is a probation officer's. From eight in the morning until evening you have a front view of all the troubles in the world — visiting homes, talking to schoolteachers, taking a charge to the doctor, having a heart-to-heart talk with a youngster, arranging employment or study, working on reports to submit to the Juvenile Court — and advising troubled parents. Apart from all this, the officer has to keep in touch with the municipality, juvenile institutions and clubs.

The Juvenile Probation Service, a division of the Ministry of Welfare, deals with boys of nine to 16 and girls of nine to 18 brought in by the police — sometimes before any charge is made — for stealing, housebreaking, or some similar offence.

To be a probation officer one must be a confirmed optimist, accepting life and yet believing in it, declares Naomi Kohn, the Service's Chief Officer in the Jerusalem District. A truly dedicated person, one immediately senses, Miss Kohn has breached male supremacy in the Juvenile Service by being its only female district officer. With her in the Jerusalem district, which includes the Corridor, work three women and four men, plus four School of Social Work students putting in three days of field work a week.

25 Charges

An experienced probation officer has about 25 charges on his or her hands at one time, along with 15 to 20 investigations to carry out. When this quota soars, so does delinquency; last year, when the Jerusalem Service was down to four officers, many youngsters had to be sent to institutions.

Each probation officer decides how many times the youngster on probation should visit him at the Service's headquarters on King George Avenue, the frequency of calls varying from three a week to one a month. Seated in one of the small rooms at Headquarters opposite a youngster who is usually recalcitrant and often disturbed, the officer seeks to establish a personal relationship:

"We talk. I lead the conversation but also react to what he says. With a bigger boy, we begin by talking over what he did and why — Does he like coming to the Office?" Or the officer will tell the boy "I'm ready to give you all my help, practical and otherwise — but I want you to study in the evenings."

Sometimes a youngster fails to come, or comes and won't talk, or brings his friends with him so as not to be alone. When he fails to put in an appearance, the officer writes to him — "I hope your reason wasn't serious" — and if this proves unsuccessful, a call at his home is made. But very few refuse to come. If they persist the officer has to find a way of persuading them, or bring them back to court and let the magistrate talk to them.

The question of the child's home-life is crucial. "I try to keep them at home, if it is at all possible", Miss Kohn explains "Even a bad home can be better than a good institution. We can take care of boys and girls on probation, arrange work and lessons for them, but we cannot ignore their home-life. The best help a child can get is from his parents."

Parents' 'Guilt'

Hence, the officer often has to work as much with the parents as with their wayward children. At first parents are hostile. "When they come to us it's near the end," says Miss Kohn. They can't accept the fact that their child has been caught by the police, and are beset with shame that they are "failures" as parents. "This week, a father came to me, asking again and again: 'Where did we err, are we really bad parents?'" It is essential for probation officers to recognise this need of parents to be reassured. Another Jerusalem probation officer now has a mother visiting him at the office twice a week, and her 11-year-old son only once a month. In another case, the parents of a boy in an institution and not a charge of the Service, regularly visit Miss Kohn for advice how to repair a troubled marriage, to "help them to live" and save their five other children from their brother's fate.

Nevertheless, there are times where it is impossible to leave a child on probation at home. What is needed in Jerusalem is a hostel for such youngsters, where there is a degree of supervision and where they are free to go out to work and study. The Mesila institution in Jerusalem, which is for the purpose of detention and short observation, does not fill this need.

"We in Jerusalem favour placing a child in a kibbutz, which comes nearest to what we want", Miss Kohn stated. Also tried are agricultural schools, and schools with board facilities. While the aim is not particularly for the child to stay in the kibbutz permanently, two or three years in a youth group there usually produce good results. However, this applies to the wayward child and not to the really disturbed, adds Miss Kohn.

We asked Miss Kohn about the recently reported case of a 14-year-old who might have been saved from a crime record that is already impressive had suitable therapeutic care been available. There are no such institutions for children of this age, she said. The existing ones, Government, public, and private, only treat youngsters, delinquent or otherwise, up to the age of 14. It is sometimes better, therefore, to leave a neurotic child at home, to try to establish real human contact, and to do what is possible.

One of the hardest lessons to be learnt by a probation officer is to appreciate the differences between the various communities, to know what is considered normal in each ethnic group. "After eight years in the Service, I am only now beginning to grasp it," confessed Miss Kohn.

Originally from Holland, Miss Kohn has been in Israel for 12 years. A survivor of the camps, she worked among children there. Probation officers, she feels, should not be under 25. "It's a tough assignment, calling for both academic training and experience."

Yet another field of work assures the probation officer a full day — the children who come under the "Care and Probation" section of the law. Known to the Service as "Section 16 children," they are youngsters all the way from infants to 18 years of age who, the Service decides, cannot remain at home, where they are abandoned or neglected. A court order is required to have the child committed to a foster family or an institution, and before asking for one Miss Kohn consults with the Child Guidance Clinic or gets psychiatric advice.

When a court order has been obtained, the Ministry's Child Placement Service has to find a place for the youngster. "In the past few months we have found many foster parents, mostly in moshavim."

More Stealing

Few discharged probationists used to return to their old ways until 1958, says Miss Kohn, but now the incidence has begun to increase. Stealing and housebreaking are on the rise among juveniles as a whole, she notes. But cooperation between the Service and the Police is very good in Jerusalem, where the force has a special Juvenile Squad.

The probation officers are held in high esteem in the various quarters of Jerusalem. "They know we take our work seriously and want to be helpful." That an officer has his rewards is proved by a wedding photo of a couple pinned among many others on the wall of Miss Kohn's modest little office. Her "alumni" keep up a correspondence, invite her to their celebrations, send her flowers or a cake at festivals. Real gifts are forbidden.

This is the first of two articles.

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GRAVES, GODS AND SCHOLARS

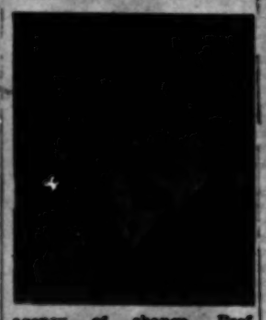
THE 'CLAUDIUS' HISTORICAL NOVELS

By Shimon Applebaum

I HAVE just returned from Brentwood Heath, where I have been taking part in the battle between the forces of the Emperor Claudius and those of the British chief Caratacus. I can describe the experience of reading Robert Graves' account in no other way, and its nature is to be explained by Graves' unique synthesis of the soldier, the imaginative thinker and the scholar steeped in the sources. It is with something like a shock that one wakes up to the fact that the account of that action rests on virtually no direct comprehensive source, but on an intimacy with the general background and information compilable from such indirect sources as there are.

It is the imaginative weaving of these threads together by a writer with practical military experience that makes the account so convincing, whether it concerns the psychological use of elephants and camels, or the tactical employment of catapults, Greek fire and negro troops. It will encourage us to hear that a bone of one of Claudius' elephants was subsequently found at Colchester; whether Claudius' camels are as authentic, this writer has not had time to check, but he can record that camels bones were recovered from a Roman deposit at Greenwich Park.

It is a fair question whether the historical verification of the details of Mr. Graves' two books, "I Claudius" and "Claudius, the God," is a justifiable or gentlemanly action. After all, historical novels enjoy an agreed license, and historical novelists should be expected to tell us less of ancient history than of the times in which they themselves live. It is certainly true that Mr. Graves does reflect something new in this field: Bulwer Lytton, Kingsley, Lew Wallace and Sienkiewicz, all able novelists writing on the Roman Empire, suffered from Christian bias and motives, even if Kingsley compensated with some able social criticism: Koestler's "Spartacus," which is free of the Victorian obsessive reverence for Roman civilization, is insufferable in its slick inter-war "social realism" — which is nothing but reversed priggery. But he and Graves do share something in common — the debunking motive. Notwithstanding, Graves has too long trodden the thin line between serious research and fiction writing, not to invite authentication by professional historians, and he would probably claim that his fiction is as important to historical study as was "Gargantua" to the social criticism of its day.



Augustus Legend

Mr. Graves and the Past might well form a special theme, not to be treated here: one has the feeling that he lives in a fifth dimension where the past and the future are indistinguishable and this, rather than his expertise in the sources or his satirical eye for the topical snippet derived from Dio or Tacitus, is responsible for the topicality of his work; we do not know if he seriously holds (as "Seven Days in New Crete" would suggest) that man needs a reversion to the matriarchal fertility religions — in which he would be at one with Mr. Edward Hyams — but such a view would be no less a confirmation of his peculiar one-timedness, and an explanation of his rare synthesis of scholarship, criticism and imagination.

And what Graves said in his two "Claudius" novels much needed saying. Historians have laboured sorely under the effective legend created by Augustus about his own revolution; even Tacitus dared to commence his mordant "Annals" of the imperial house only from Augustus' death, and it may be taken as symptomatic of much recent scholarship that the late Prof. Charlesworth in the "Cambridge Ancient History," while rejecting out of hand imputations against Octavian's personal courage and morals, cites nearly every old wives' fable of the favourable omens with which his career was punctuated, as if the writer himself believed them.

As stated, what Mr. Graves said in his Claudius books needed saying; it was part of the dispersal of the hypnotic state into which Augustus the Dictator had thrown admirers of the Roman Empire for two millenia, and the process of dispersal was taken further by Prof. Ronald Syme of Oxford, in the best book on the subject for many years, "The Roman Revolution." It would be interesting to know how far Graves contributed to Syme, and fascinating to hear Syme on Graves; but it was Graves who began the debunking of Augustus, and Syme who completed the process with dissimilar if not more powerful weapons, because he wrote "straight" history.

We could wish that Graves had begun with Caesar's murder and expanded his survey beyond the confines of the court; he left the job to the other Oxford scholar, but the two complement one another. Neither are historical materialists (even if the corn-supply was a factor that endangered Octavian's régime till Sextus Pompey had been eliminated), and both see man as the central agency of change. Prof. Syme revolted against inevitable-ism in history-writing, and with the wizardry of the genealogical method and a knife-edge use of the sources — gets at the social groups behind the Augustan revolution. Graves is interested primarily in people and figures with all their crimes and weaknesses, as the tottering bearers of political régimes.

Both tear the mask from Augustus' military absolutism; Octavian was a subverter of the constitution (however decrepit it was), a breaker of loyalties who played only for his own hand, a traitor to friends; he put to death the aristocratic opposition, perverting history in the interests of power. He was better than his rivals in two things: he won; then understood that it is essential to power to be constructive.

Historians have discussed the puzzle of fitting the first to the second half of his life; actually he probably did little that other Hellenistic-Roman rulers might not have done with like resources; his triumph was to have expunged his crimes from the memory of generations, after he had rallied to him the professional commanders, the veterans and the money-making "new" bourgeoisie. Graves and Syme have done us the service of showing Roman and modern dictatorships in the same light, and the cowardice and corruption engendered by autocracy among men who know better.

Kindred Spirit

Why did Graves choose just Claudius as his vehicle? Maybe, as a formerly despised bookworm amid public school toughs, he saw in Claudius a kindred spirit, although as a bossy he possessed something rather of the Agrippa Postumus of his own account; but Claudius was also the only scholarly and congenial Julio-Claudian. Tiberius being a suspicious misanthrope, Gaius a sadistic transvestist, and Nero..., Claudius, at least, showed imagination concerning the provinces, and understood the Jews, despite the hostile court-satire that subjected him posthumously to "pumpkinification" (as opposed to deification); he also had the advantage of a spectacular nymphomaniac wife in Messalina.

Graves' other villain is Livia. Most if not all the reports of her can be checked to the sources; the question only is whether the sources were good. For instance, Graves tells us that Livia was responsible for the adulteries of Julia that brought about her removal from the path of the Claudian succession. Yet the names of the alleged adulterers tell us a great deal; among them were an Antonius, an Appius Claudius, a Scipio and a Sempronius Gracchus, all of the old aristocratic families which were politically suspect to the principate. Such charges, then as at other times, did regular duty as political impeachments. Similarly, Metellus, Galus and Lucius may have been Livia's victims — yet a survey of the average ages of death in those times shows that the highest rate was between 11 and 20, and this would explain much.

Livia no doubt played for power against the heirs of Scribonia; but one has a suspicion that Mr. Graves has found in her a reflection of his Mother Goddess in her darkest phase; even "timeless" intuitions can be overstretched. Yet it is the core of Graves that he has no real heroes or villains — his self-identification is with the human process as such.

THE SURVIVOR

By Robert Graves

To die with a forlorn hope, but soon to be raised
By hags, the spoilers of the field; to elude their claws
And stand once more on a well-swept parade-ground,
Scarred and bemedalled, sword upright in fist
At head of a new undaunted company:

Is this joy? to be doubtless alive again,
And the others dead? Will your nostrils gladly savour
The fragrance, always new, of a first hedge-rose?
Will your ears be charmed by the thrush's melody
Sung as though he had himself devised it?

And is this joy: after the double suicide
(Heart against heart) to be restored entire,
To smooth your hair and wash away the life-blood,
And presently seek a young and innocent bride,
Whispering in the dark: 'for ever and ever'?

Reprinted from "Poems & Satires, 1951" and the Penguin selection "Robert Graves", by kind permission of the poet.



FANNY HEPTER: Landscape (oil)
From the artist's exhibition at Behrendt & Mosse, Tel Aviv.

MONTY AND THE JEWS

THE MEMOIRS OF FIELD-MARSHAL MONTGOMERY. Collins, pp. 544, 35s.

IN the notes and memoranda appended to Sir Winston Churchill's voluminous history of the Second World War, reference is occasionally made to the pro-Arab sentiments of senior British commanders in the Middle East — a cast of mind which (in conjunction with parallel obstructions offered by Sir Anthony Eden and Lord Lloyd) caused difficulties and delays in raising a Jewish volunteer force in Palestine. Even General Wavell, otherwise a thoughtful and level-headed man, at one time joined in the fashionable alarums about the unfavourable effect which the raising of such a force would have on Arab and Moslem opinion. In fact of course, as Churchill predicted at the time, no such reaction occurred. The whole episode merely served to underline a psychological problem with which the leaders of the Jewish Agency had long been familiar.

Field-Marshal Montgomery, though probably the outstanding British tactician of

By George Lichtheim

the Second World War, shared the prejudices of his colleagues and added a few of his own. His brilliant success as an Army commander in the Middle East has somewhat blurred the fact that he was never during the war entrusted with political responsibilities. Supreme command in Cairo was exercised by General — later Field-Marshal — Alexander, who thus stepped directly into Wavell's and Auchinleck's shoes; later Montgomery came under Eisenhower. Clearly then his limitations were not unknown in Whitehall. It is the more surprising that in 1946 he succeeded the vastly abler Brooke as Chief of the Imperial General Staff. It was not one of the Attlee Government's happier appointments, and the Field-Marshal's memoirs bear eloquent witness to the fact that much of his time was spent quarrelling with his superiors over matters which strictly speaking were outside his province: at one point he even proposed a military alliance to Stalin, and had to be recalled to order!

A somewhat similar excess of zeal induced Montgomery to inject himself into the Palestine problem. It is true that as C.I.G.S. he was nominally responsible for the handling of military responsibilities there, but the reader of his memoirs cannot escape the feeling that his acrimonious dispute with the High Commissioner, Sir Alan Cunningham (a former 8th Army commander in the Western Desert campaign) was almost entirely prompted by the urge to assert his authority — even in matters where he was quite ignorant of the facts and incapable of judging them, as evidenced by his widely known prediction in 1948 (not recalled in this book) that the Arabs would soon make mincemeat of the Israelis.

This is not the place to enter into a consideration of the numerous factual confusions regarding Palestine which Field-Marshal Montgomery has unfortunately perpetrated in his fascinating but egotistical "Memoirs." Some of them have been publicly nailed by Sir Alan Cunningham, e.g. the charge that the Administration was reluctant to suppress terrorism — an odd notion indeed to anyone conversant with the facts!

Others will be obvious to readers familiar with the subject, notably the account given of the arrests following the King David Hotel explosion in July 1946. It is clear that the Field-Marshal neither then nor later had any grasp of the essential link between political and other matters, nor was such an understanding to be expected from an overworked C.I.G.S. busy with a hundred other matters. The mixture of factual ignorance and political naivety displayed in the "Memoirs" is not really surprising. Nor was he alone in his incapacity to understand what was happening. We learn from his account (p. 424) that at one moment in April 1946, Mr. Bevin was greatly alarmed by grotesque rumours that twenty-three thousand Arabs had just been killed by the Jews in Haifa!

The manner of Britain's withdrawal from Palestine in 1947/48 forms a melancholy chapter. There was incomprehension on both sides, aggravated on the British side by the injection of the military mind into politics. In the end, Field-Marshal Montgomery felt compelled to remind Mr. Bevin that he had once staked his political reputation on the solution of the Palestine problem. "He had consistently refused to listen to the Army's views.....he had made a proper mess of the whole business, and...now he was trying to make the Army the scapegoat."

From the outsider's standpoint, this can only be described as a case of the pot blaming the kettle. One must hope that Cyprus will not leave a similar legacy behind.

THRILLER-DILLER

OUR MAN IN HAVANA. By Graham Greene. Heinemann. London, 1958. 276 pp., 16s.

MR. GREENE classes his books as either entertainments or novels. This then, according to him, is an entertainment. I have not been so well entertained for many, many months — but at the same time I have learned more about Cuba than from many, many articles in the press, and I am inclined to put my trust in Mr. Greene's descriptions and assessment of life in Havana, even though quite naturally, I take some of the comedy and satire with a grain of salt. Quite as much as with "The Quiet American," which described life in Saigon, where he lived for five years, you cannot help but believe Mr. Greene, so superbly does he tell his tale, so vivid are his conversations, so convincing his characters, so graphic his descriptions.

You hear and see and smell the streets and the nightclubs, your heart is wrung with the painful love Wormold bears his young daughter, its beat is stopped when you — and he — know an attempt will be made to poison him, you laugh aloud at the slapstick of the scenes in London, interludes which show an impossible and yet so plausible Chief of Intelligence, and you sigh with relief when Beatrice, the perfect secretary, and Wormold decide to try and beat the world together.

Vacuum Spy

Wormold is an Englishman, a not very efficient seller of vacuum cleaners in Havana, a worried man whose beloved wife has left him and whose heart is now centred on his brat of seventeen, a pretty and spoiled girl who is being brought up by nuns according to her defaulting mother's wish. In a scene which nobody but Greene could bring off, Wormold, much against his will, is recruited as an Intelligence Agent by the Caribbean Intelligence Chief, and he makes the most of this startling job. He knows nothing about spying, nothing about the political set-up in Cuba, but he has quite a good imagination and in blissful innocence he sets about inventing mysterious installations, counter-spies, and what not, and draws comparatively large sums for fictitious employees and fictitious expenses, putting the money by for Milly's future.

London is delighted with the initiative and intelligence of the new agent, and sends him a new secretary and radio man to help. How things come to a head, how he is inevitably found out and yet rewarded with the O.B.E. must be read in Mr. Greene's own words. Here I can only draw attention to the description of tourists not unduly disturbed by shootings in the streets, of strange doings at police headquarters, of constables slapping respected citizens like Mr. Wormold in the face when they grow suspicious of his doings, of poor old Dr. Hasselbacher's rooms being ransacked.

Accents

In this connection a line spoken by this German doctor has stuck in my memory. He says: "The man spoke English with an accent, like I do. Nowadays, all the world over, people speak with accents." Such a sentence does something to you.

When over in Kingston, taking orders from his superior, Wormold sees that in British territory there are far worse shanty towns than in Havana: "The poorest street in Havana had dignity compared with the huts built out of old petrol tins and roofed with scrap metal purloined from some cemetery of abandoned cars."

In conclusion, I must add, as a pleasant surprise, that Mr. Greene's militant Catholicism has turned into a gently spoofing one. How refreshing! Altogether, a perfect book of its kind. *PAULA ARNOLD*

Round the Bookshops

THE ancients were reckless devils, impelled by wanderlust, curiosity, hope and courage, and pushing off in their frail craft into the unchartered, challenging seas, with no beacons to guide them, and with no preserves to keep away the dreaded avitominosis. But dare they did and the result is that most of the globe is now "terra cognita," though it may come as a surprise that one eleventh of the Black Continent is still to be explored and that there are many coasts on which man has yet to set his foot. This romance of search, discovery and exploration is pretty well covered in Gilui Bahavel Tevel (A Book of Discovery, from the English by N. Ben-Ami, Ahiasaf, IL4.500) though its author, M. B. Synge, warns us that because all scientists who contributed to discovery could not possibly be included in the present volume, he has chosen those whose discoveries have helped broaden our geographical knowledge.

Shimon Sabar is reputedly an artist first, then a writer, then a journalist and finally a traveller. He has been giving us the benefit of the doubt for a long time now in one of the daily papers and it seems that he has now decided to collect all of his "feuilletons" and publish them in a book — no, pardon me, in two books. The first is Ketzad Gilti et Europa (How I Discovered Europe, Schocken, IL3.800) and Ketzad Gilti et Africa (How I Discovered Africa, Schocken, IL3.800, one pound less if you buy both together). Well, here it is then: the results of the writer's experiences, observations and sabra humour are open for all to see. He is due to extend his travels and his next stop will be Persia and India, with intention of covering all of the Far East, except of course, the (fortunate) Iron Curtain countries.

Ephariim Talmi, on the other hand, prefers to stay home. Israel, he feels, though a small country, is so rich in interest that no matter how many times he traverses the length and breadth of it there is always something new to attract and hold his attention, like a good work of art. Talmi is in love with the country, it is easy to see that from his "Dan to Beersheba," his poems, his appreciations of personalities, and now from his Giluyot Min Hamoledet (Postcards from Home, Amihai, IL5.500) which are pen pictures of Israel all over again, from the digging of a conduit in Galilee to the building of a new road to the Red Sea.

Hayim Shoshkes, in his MehaKremlin Ad Hapyramidot (From the Kremlin to the Pyramids Newman, IL4.900) as much as refutes in advance Anastas Mikoyan's prattle about the Jews living in a Soviet Paradise, of which he has a great deal to say following a visit to Russia and conversations with individuals and groups. He has kept his eyes and ears wide open and has penetrated to the depths of Jewish life in that country as well as in Cairo and Khartoum. He made his second visit to Egypt as late as 1958, after the "exodus."

So far we've adhered to terra firma, for despite the fact that giant strides have been made in space rocket launchings, no one has gone or come back to tell us what's going on in the great beyond. Thus we must be content with using our imagination and we fortunately have W. Uminsky, the Polish Jules Verne, to sharpen it for us and to regale us with a tale of interplanetary flight in his El Otanot B'Hekim (To Distant Worlds, Hebrew by S. Sikulsky, Amihai). A group of scientists land on Venus, where they find the descendants of Atlantis who are thousands of years ahead of the Earth in their control of nature by dint of spirit and technical development.

M.H.

New Piano Scores

PRACTICALLY the only publisher of consequence in the field of serious music is the "Israel Music Publications" — the Composers' Union never seeming to awaken from its role as Sleeping Beauty. A representative catalogue of orchestral and chamber music scores is essential if we wish to distribute our compositions abroad, and for piano music, or works with solo instruments, one has to turn to this publishing house for material.

The latest releases include an extremely attractive edition of Josef Tal's opera concertante "Saul at En-Dor" in a vocal score by the composer, which, printed in three languages, will promote better understanding of one of Tal's most convincing and successful works.

Another vocal score is Karel Salmon's miniature opera "David and Goliath," which is meant to be performed by a marionette theatre or by amateur groups. Performed on television by Radio Hamburg, this work has not yet been heard in Israel.

New piano works include Paul Ben-Haim's "Music for the Piano 1957," which is dedicated to Varda Nishri and which has often been performed by her abroad. Written primarily as studies, according to the composer, the five movements are full of lyricism combined with oriental elements in Ben-Haim's mature style, and require great technical skill from pianists.

I. Miron-Michrovsky, best known for his many songs, appears here with a new work for Piano, "Passacaglia for Moderns," in which a motive is developed in variations changing progressively from two beats in a bar to seven beats, and putting a very modern interpretation on the passacaglia form.

Two pronounced "oriental" compositions of recent vintage in the same series are: Oedoen Partos' "Oriental Ballad," experimenting with the form of *Maqamat* (rows of notes derived from Arabic music), which can be played by viola or cello and piano. It is an interesting example of Partos' endeavour to amalgamate Eastern and Western elements, which has previously also resulted in impressive compositions. "Oriental Rhapsody" for two flutes and oriental drum is the work of Habib Touma, a young Christian Arab composer from Nazareth. Touma studies Western music in order to write good oriental music. He thinks that Arabic music is in need of a renaissance, and wants to fight the import of cheap Western melodies into the music of the East. He has studied at Oranim, and later with Boskovitch, and this is his first composition published.

Y. E.

FOR SALE
Lending Library
(German, English, Polish)
owing to liquidation of Bookshop
LAPID 30 Rehov Herzl Haifa

The Crucifixion

By Robert Friend

Love was a record on a gramophone,
The panting and the moans were almost real.
He said, I'm getting nearer to the bone,
This time I felt that I began to feel.

He looked into the mirror for a sign,
but not a single wrinkle put to rout
the blank expanse without a single line.
He suffered, and his lips began to pout.

When I'm Sebastian, it's a game of darts.
My Antony grows fat upon the Nile,
whose sleeve can always trump the Queen of hearts.
And when I weep, the glass gives back a smile.

Where are my battles? Where are all my wounds?
Against the backdrop of his grandest scene
he stretched a mimicry of red-holed hands,
and hung there with the languors of a queen.

No inch of agony. No dram of loss.
But faithful to the logic of his fiction
sank with a final cry upon the cross
as if it truly were a crucifixion.

Afro-Australian

SVIV KADUR HA'ARETZ: OSTRALIA V'HAYAHESHET HASH'HORA (Around the Globe: Australia and the Black Continent, by Sh. Avi-Gil. 160 pp. Amihai, Tel Aviv 1958.

THIS is modern history, geography and anthropology presented to the young reader of ten and up in a way that will fire the imagination of the adventure-minded.

Avi-Gil sails to Oceania with Cook and Stewart, rides across the Sahara with Nachtigal, explores the heart of Africa with Livingstone, Stanley and others. The unknown continents are progressively filled by the travellers' experiences, extracts from their adventure-filled diaries and accounts of indigenous customs that are still in practice. This is Africa seen through European eyes, but for Israeli children it is still the easiest way to preliminary understanding.

The text is point-vowelled and divided for easy reading into very short sections with separate headings, but the most attractive — and instructive — feature of the books are nearly 100 photographs and drawings of landscape and native crafts, architecture and boat-building.

YITZHAK ODED

Stamp of the Week



The "Champions of Liberty" commemorative stamps being issued by the U.S. are focusing world-wide attention on outstanding leaders and fighters for freedom. This new "Liberty" stamp is dedicated to Simon Bolivar, affectionately acclaimed by the people he freed as "The Liberator." Bolivar was born 175 years ago in Caracas, capital of what is today Venezuela but was then part of overseas Spain. He was educated in Madrid and was only 22 when he vowed to give his fortune, strength and even life in the cause of freedom. Against the Spanish overlords of South America, Bolivar led a host of barefoot heroes. At the age of 42, he had been in the field for 15 years and had directed nearly 500 battles over some 3m. square miles of territory.

He had led his ragged conquerors through the steamy bogglands of the Magdalena Valley in his march to free Bogota and over the towering ice-capped peaks of the Andes reaching at times heights of 15,000 feet. Barly in 1820, the final victory was won and the lands which today comprise Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela were free. But Simon Bolivar had worn himself out. He died at the age of 47.

Bolivar lived and fought in the 19th century, but his philosophy rings true today. He wrote: "The most perfect form of government is that which brings the greatest happiness, social security and political stability to its people." The stamp in his honour is perforated 11 by 11½, printed in what looks like cologravure and a pair costs 1/4d in London.

Y.A.A.

The Great Literary Freak Show

By EPHRAIM KISHON

THE publisher took the manuscript out of his drawer and said to Tolaat Shani:

"I've read them."

The poet slid to the edge of his chair:

"Yes?" — he whispered, "yes?"

"Wonderful poems. I don't think anything so exquisite as 'I Loved you, I Loved You' has been written in the past 200 years."

"Thank you"—Tolaat Shani breathed, "thank you, Mr. Kunstetter."

"Your collection of poems deserves a niche in world literature, I say. Bravo!"

"Thank you. I shall try to polish the poems to perfection before you publish them..."

"Publish what?"

"Publish...the book... Mr. Kunstetter... 'I Loved You, I Loved You'..."

"Look here, I never said I was going to publish your poems!"

"But...you said...wonderful..."

"Yes, they are very nice. But who buys poems nowadays?"

Don't they?"

"40-50 books per edition."

"I'm ready to renounce my writer's fee, Mr. Kunstetter..."

That goes without saying. But it's not nearly enough."

"I'll make a small contribution towards costs..."

"A fat lot of good that would do me. Perhaps you suffer from some fatal disease, T.S."

"Why?"

"If I could put the book in a mourning jacket reading, 'The poet's last work' — that would push sales..."

"I'm awfully sorry, but I'm well. At least for the time being. Perhaps when the rains set in..."

"I can't depend on miracles."

"So what could I do?"

Now I don't want to force your hand, but after Zungspitz lost his eyesight, people paid fantastic prices for his canvases..."

"Well, I wear glasses..."

"T.S.! You apparently have not yet grasped the principle of this thing! No work of art sells here without hullabalOO and scandal..."

"Say, Mr. Kunstetter, I have an idea! I'll walk up and down Allenby Road stark naked with 'I Loved You, I Loved You' under my arm..."

"That's an old trick. The sculptress Gizella Glick-Galgal has already stripped twice in Disengoff Circus with an eye to her forthcoming exhibition, though they say she will sell all her statues. You have to get up early to get somewhere, my boy. Can you blow the trumpet?"

"Not yet."

"That's a pity. Guess the only thing we can do is get violent. After the first unfavourable review, you'll kick in the teeth of the reviewer, O.K.?"

"Anything you say. Mr. Kunstetter. But I'm afraid they'll only praise my poems..."

"Oh hell! That is likely at that. Try to think. Perhaps you have some disease, after all?"

"I'm afraid I said...."

"Or perhaps there was some insanity in your family? That should be a great help. When Joseph Mclamed-Becker went out of his mind and was locked up, they sold three editions of his novel..."

"Lucky devil!"

"That wasn't just luck! He realized that to push sales, you need publicity. Are there any love poems in the collection?"

Don't you remember, Mr. Kunstetter?"

"I have not yet read your poems. But if there are daring, realistic descriptions, something could be done..."

"No, Mr. Kunstetter! I'd rather jump from a rooftop."

"That's an idea! 'Disappointed in his love, poet commits suicide'. Not bad at all. You could dedicate a poem to Ziva Sapir."

"Why not? Who is she?"

"Never mind. All you have to do is write on the fly leaf: 'To my eternal love, Z.S.'..."

"All right."

"Also insert an advertisement in the papers reading: 'To the swillers of the book of poems I Loved You, I Loved You — a plague on you all! Drop dead, the sooner the better! Sincerely, The Poet'. How does it sound?"

"Rather strong. I'd say.."

"Good! You know, I begin to like your book, T.S.! We'll leak it to the press that you did two years for bigamy.."

"That won't do. It happens to be true."

"Too bad. Is there anything anti-religious in your poems? Some offensive comment on Moses' character? The religious are very touchy on such matters..."

"I don't remember. But I could add it..."

"Splendid. If we can get the Rabbinate to ban your book, two editions are as good as sold."

"Thanks, Mr. Kunstetter, thanks..."

"Don't thank me yet! That's not all. Tonight you'll get yourself arrested for forced entry, smash a few windows, blow a trumpet in the man's room of the Dan, undress and catch TB..."



"I'll try."

"Curse the government, get converted and leave the country."

"All right."

"Don't come back, T.S., before you are a complete lunatic."

"That should be easy, Mr. Kunstetter."

By arrangement with Ma'ariv

Readers' Letters

HEBREW TYPE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a reader who receives The *Jerusalem Post* from a relative in Rehavia, may I say that we would enjoy seeing the Hebrew titles appearing in your Round the Bookshops column and in reviews of Hebrew books, printed in Hebrew type, instead of phonetic transliteration.

Yours, etc.,
Mrs. Henrietta Hambourich
(On behalf of five others)
Liverpool, January 5.

While the printing of titles in the original Hebrew type cannot replace the transliteration, we shall try to from next week to supplement Mrs. Hambourich's suggestion, though it involves certain technical difficulties. — ED.

Publications Received

HAFAKULTA L'HAKLA'UT. (The Faculty of Agriculture of the Hebrew University). Published by the University of the Jerusalem Post Press. Rehovot, 1958. Description and organization of the Faculty, and lists of the staff and their publications.

1 February

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Roman Racetrack Roundup

Ben Hur Ballyhoo

By GERDA L. COHEN

"WHEN General Wallace — author of 'Ben Hur' — saw the first stage version in 1900, he said, 'my God, did I set all this in motion!'" Just outside Rome today where "the most ambitious movie ever" is reaching the final epoch of its creation I found a Public Relations man who said, "We can only wonder what his comment would be today, if he could visit Cinecittà and see the vast activity," etcetera . . .

A terrific electric storm broke overhead, wiping out the Roman skyline in a dazzle of white rain. Electricians clambered about in a panic lest Cinecittà should explode in one mighty fuse. "For all I care," remarked a slave suavely, "the whole thing can go to blazes. It's all insured: the wind machine, the artificial rocking machine—everything except our ballyhoo machine. And according to the statistics, about three hundred million lucky people are going to see the film however bad it is."

Slaves at Poker

A minor flood was lapping a land-locked trireme, whose rowers sat about playing poker cheerfully, because they got paid per diem. They also received a bonus for lashes from a felt whip impregnated with paint to leave gory stripes.

When the rain slackened, up rode Ben Hur himself, on a Vespa. His sack-cloth shift was extremely becoming. Charlton Heston reminded me, naturally enough, of Moses without the macabre phosphorescent beard he wore in "The Ten Commandments." Cameramen were still dredging wires from the flood, so Ben Hur rode away again, waving boyishly. "He can afford to be happy," said the slave from Bayswater, "on a $400,000-contract." We splashed back to the Extras canteen, past the chariot stadium which took a year to build. A colossal and hideous statue, its red paint dripping, grimaced at the empty arena.

"We got 10,000 Romans cramming this arena, and the whole sequence only takes a minute on the screen." He paused for breath, elbowing through a crowd of naked Hebrews to the espresso bar. "Zimbalist is the only producer could handle a movie this big. Cost around sixteen million dollars, you know."

Haya Hararit, apparently unimpressed by the number of dollars it cost to keep her on the set, was trying on some very Haute Couture for publicity photos. She spoke fluent Italian to the dresser, French to the make-up lady, Hebrew to me and English to someone who was measuring the reflected light from her hair. A mink stole carelessly flung over one shoulder, she then gave an interview in German to some worried gentlemen from the Hamburger Rundfunk. "I think in two languages at once," said Haya Hararit with an expression of ineffable sweetness. This expression, I understood, went with her rôle: the pure young slave whose love reformed Ben Hur. From the biographical blurb supplied by the P.R. man I learnt several startling facts: "Miss Hararit joined the Israel Marines at 16, and can be recalled to her rifle in any crisis." The Marines, no doubt, could be glad to hear it. One hopes the crisis will be long in coming, since M.G.M. has signed her up for a four-year contract.

Fry on the Set

In the rain that night, on the plutocratic heights of Parioli, Hotel Splendide was yawning with bored and boozy actors. Chronic underemployment had aggravated everyone except the script writer, none other than Christopher Fry. "My dear, Kit simply adores his job," someone confided in a high nasal screech that penetrated the lounge bar, "he crouches by Willie Wyler like a little chipmunk. Never leaves the set!" It was incredible, but accurate. If an actor complained, "dear Kit, I simply can't say that," —off he'd go to scribble a new version. Perched on a convenient chariot, Mr. Fry would bend his poetic convolutions to the needs of human speech. Even so, a certain amount of confusion marred the script. "Behrman's effort was dunked," that informative screech rose above the foyer, "after they'd sacked Tunberg.

"Then Gore Vidal made a mess of it. Then they hired Fry." Everyone agreed that his script was better than those concocted by his miserable predecessors. I enquired, in a humble whisper, about rehearsals. Aghast at my naivete, Pontius Pilate let out a squawk: "Rehearsals? Are you mad? I'm lucky to get the latest paragraph of the latest script shoved into my hand en route from the make-up room." Like the other stars, Pilate was suffering from lack of work. "I've been round the Vatican twice," he grumbled apathetically.

Hooked around a lonely pink gin sat the Special Effects man, a king of his craft, flown over by M.G.M. to supervise the false bosoms made of balsa and worn by actors due to be pierced by arrows. "The actual moment



of impact," he assured me solemnly, "will be censored in our American version." An orgiastic dance by African girls garbed only in bangles had been filmed just for French distribution. Their Censorship would not mind. "That's our usual practice," he concluded, gazing righteously at the gin, "you must have box-office appeal, somewhere. No use being too highbrow, not with twenty million dollars going into this movie." I had a suspicion that by midnight, the bill would go up still higher.

Modern Baroque

Outside the hotel, Rome asserted its grandiloquent shabbiness. Rain went gushing over Baroque torsos, bloated and unreal as the M.G.M. galley slaves. Flats went hopping like fleas through the colossal fake of Piazza Venezia. "Ben Hur," said the P.R. man with conviction, "is our modern Baroque." Perhaps he was right.

Theatre Notes

Sambation Suffers From Trying to Be Funny

SAMBATION books itself as a "theatre of humour and satire" and it works very hard to live up to its advertisement. This obvious effort to be constantly funny is probably the theatre's chief defect. However, although its present production, "Smile!" has little distinguished or exceptional material, it manages to be a pleasant evening's entertainment which provokes few belly-laughs but as per order quite a few smiles. This is something of an anomaly, since the method of production is decidedly broad with no attempt at subtlety and the revue might better have been called "Laugh — Damn You — Laugh!"

The only contribution to the programme which might be called satire is Yoram Matamor's sketch "With Blood and Sweat a Race Will Rise." This is a cruel and devastating comment on the religious offices which sit in judgment and decide who is a Jew. Like the rest of the offerings, this sketch suffers from overstatement. It weakens its point by making the characters concerned more lascivious than they should have been, but the sketch is clever and biting in its wit.

Ma'bara Skit

By far the most hilarious part of the programme is "The Telephone at the Ma'bara" by Reuven Bariott. In this scene the owner of the only telephone in the neighbourhood where several thousand new immigrants live, greedily figures out the profits he will make by charging just a little more than the official rate to all of the thousands who will want to telephone, but his flat is wrecked by the telephoners.

I heard this skit on the radio and it sounded like a lot of sound and fury. It is still noisy and wild on the stage, but it is a funny kind of madness which has to be seen to be appreciated. It is also accompanied by a light and pleasant song, "Why Worry," lyrics by Aaron Liron, music by Shlomo Weisfish.

"Second Childhood" by Gavriel Dagan and Ya'acov Bar Natan makes old people out to be impossible bores, which they no doubt are, but a little more tenderness might have made this a pleasant sketch. "Laundry For Flags" by Yosef Bar had an idea which didn't jell. Yosef Heilblum's contribution was a variation on the theme of thievery as a profession.

The lyrics of the various songs were by Dan Almagor, Yitzhak Gari, Amos Ettinger, Aaron Liron and B. Avigal. The music which went with them was written by Nissan Hevron, Kurt Nitkovitz, Shimmo Weisfish and Benny Barman.

The direction of Haim Avron was exceptionally lively and moved at a good tempo.

The two stars, Zeev Berlinsky and Mordecai Ben-Zeev, were in good form on opening night. Shoshanna Shani is a welcome addition to the cast. She is a good comedian, attractive and restful. Zadok Saviz, while not exactly the chorus boy type, put his songs across very well. Others participating were Genia Avni, Aria Yahel Miriam Orith, Shlomo Zafrir and Yosef Basni.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ



"The Miserly Woman," statuette in wood of local oak, by Dr. E. Vas, at the Exhibition of the Haifa Union of Free Artists.

Lifshitz-Tessler at Nora Gallery

HEDVA Lifshitz-Tessler is showing gouaches, watercolours, pastels and drawings at the Nora Gallery in Jerusalem. Many of the works have been exhibited before and are largely realistic in approach; the artist studied at a Russian academy and has never quite left its boundaries. Even the oriental touch to her pen seems to have come from there.

A strong sense of composition is evident in the artist's bold "Tiberias" (11) and nearly all her landscapes have an interesting slant. Indeed it is impossible to find anything like a strong straight line in any of her architecture. The drawings are chiefly of animals, many sadly deficient in basic anatomy, without any brave line to carry them off. The landscapes in monochrome could also have been improved with attention to variation in texture.

However the few recent paintings are a radical, warm and pleasing departure. "Towers" (9) is an interesting approach to what would make a fine theatre set and "View of Jerusalem" (35) is a dancing, quite Fauvist, landscape that is easily the best thing in the show. It points the way to a new bright bold approach that is still within the terms of reference that this artist has set herself.

M.R.

Zaliouk Shows Paintings, Drawings

MRS. Y. Zaliouk, who entered painting through a later Fauvism, has gone the way of all flesh in Israel, viz. to Expressionism (at its most ethereal in "La Mesquée"). Her present exhibition of watercolours, gouaches and drawings at the Centre Culturel Francais demonstrates that, unlike other Expressionists, she does not accent her colours, preferring blues and yellows, although she can go as far as the controlled outburst of "Fleurs." Her true *forte* today flies in any opportunity to combine elements from the compositional methods of her old style with her new one. It is then that the felicitous touch imparts a vigorous élan to the whole picture. Examples are numerous — the sudden turn of the steps ("Coin dans Tibériade"), the red sloping roof of "Paysage" drawing attention to a contour repeated in the mountain top at extreme right.

In evaluating this show it is significant that Mrs. Zaliouk has the ability to avoid the more obvious forms of Expressionist mannerisms (which are not the same as Expressionism) and is evolving a forcible style, not yet final, of considerable personal vitality.

H.

Future for Haifa Community Theatre

THE performance of the cast were equally good. Molière's "Les Précieuses Ridicules" and Offenbach's "Wedding Under the Moon" by the new Dramatic and Operatic Groups affiliated to the Youth and Community Centre, Mount Carmel, was highly creditable to amateurs who have had comparatively little training. The production, of which details have already been given in *The Jerusalem Post*, was well-nigh perfect, the timing particularly good, the participants word-perfect and devoid of self-consciousness. Indeed, it is difficult to single out any of the sectors, although, of course, the leads had the plums in the Molière comedy in the roles of Mascarille, the valet disguised as a Duke, and of Madelon and the niece, the examples of preciosity. "Wedding under the Moon" caught the Offenbach spirit, the mixture of piquancy and sentiment, down to the gently satirical touch in the proptree. All four members of

The choice of a less familiar Offenbach operetta is important for amateur theatre in Israel. Granted that a fundamental line should be the broadening of the basis of indigenous drama in the direction of some form of repertory, another equally material step forward is the production of those shorter pieces which exist among the works of many composers and dramatists. The professional companies rarely find them unless they require a curtain-raiser, but the broadcasting and television services of the world have made good use of such pieces which, light or serious, are eminently suitable, technically and artistically, for amateurs. In any event, if a Community Theatre — and that seems to be the aim of the Haifa groups — is to exist in its own right and not to develop into an inferior duplication of the professional companies, a carefully defined policy is essential.

H.

Radio Review

Variety Not for Broadcast

KOL Yisrael's practice of bringing rebroadcasts of "live" shows to its listeners is one which should be commended, especially those excellent recordings of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's concerts. In light entertainment, the Broadcasting Service has scored with such programmes as "Three Men in a Boat" and "Quizes."

When it comes to variety shows, however, or other such entertainment whose success depends to a great extent on the reaction of the audience actually present in the hall, the editor or producer must be extremely careful in deciding whether the show is suitable for radio. A good variety show on the stage does not necessarily make good radio. It is too much to ask of the listener to sit looking glumly at his radio set as guffaws of laughter pour our of it, while he is completely in the dark as to what is happening on the stage.

Monday evening's "Curtain Up" was occupied by the 12th programme of Lahakat HaNahal, "Don't Get Excited." This troupe has gained the plaudits of the critics for providing good light entertainment. However, this programme was rebroadcast from a "live" show and the poor transmission marred any entertainment value it might have had.

The scripts of sketches by Ephraim Kishon and Dahn Ben Amots are usually funny enough to make the listener laugh, but when the dialogue is drowned out by the laughter of the audience, obviously amused by some antics on the stage, it tends to annoy the listener. What we were able to hear of Kishon's piece on giving away military secrets was amusing enough but rather ironic, what with recent discoveries of increased spying activity.

Dahn Ben Amotz's take-off on the Ed Sullivan show (called the Ed Gulliver Show) and the auditions for it in "The Land of the Lilliputians" was poorly presented—probably because the actors had never seen a T.V. show of the type they were trying to lampoon. Even the so-called "commercial" failed. But the words we were able to fathom out in some of the songs showed that Ben Amotz had written some good quips. A further drawback of this number was one of Ben Amotz's particular faults—it went on far too long to remain amusing.

The songs on the whole were weak because they all sounded the same, especially since the accordion invariably drowned out the singers. Only one lyric was attractive and this was because of its "catchy" tune—"The Sad Fate of a Zahal Clerk" by Haim Hefer and Alexander Argov. It told the tale of army filing clerks dreaming of the girls they were "filing away."

Michael Ohad, who produced this show, has given us really good entertainment before and has had enough experience to choose and edit his radio fare more carefully.

S.K.

Arabic Broadcasts

THE Israel Broadcasting Service's Arabic Broadcasting House modestly celebrated its first anniversary last week with the inauguration of a new programme, a 20-minute weekly corner for young people and children. The feature is edited by an Arab teacher, Mr. Mustapha Murad, with Arab Boy Scouts and schoolchildren participating.

One of the station's most popular programmes is also celebrating its first anniversary — the weekly musical quiz, "Naghma waSual." Its creator, 27-year-old Baghdad born Izhak Abu'l Iz, has become one of the station's outstanding musical programme editors within the short space of 12 months. His is not the usual type of quiz: each week he builds up a whole succession of themes, taking his listeners on long journeys to Eastern countries, each with its own characteristic tunes. The programme, which attracts a weekly average of 100 replies, includes Hebrew songs and Western classics from time to time.

Another Abu'l Iz hit is his semi-weekly request programme. This now draws an average of 4,500 requests a month as against 4,000 for the BBC's parallel Arabic feature, although the listeners who send in requests to Jerusalem are all Israel Arabs, while those who write to the BBC come from all over the Middle East. However, the programme could use more records.

The signal of the Arabic Broadcasting House's 100-kw transmitter is heard clearly as far as the Bahrein islands and it is on the air for more than eight hours a day.

Wgt.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING. Meir Mindlin speaking (in Hebrew) on "Robert Graves the Poet" with three poems in the original and translation (Sat. 10.20 a.m.). "Round Table" (Sunday at 8.00). I.P.O. plays Part II of Verdi's Requiem. Legends of the Orient on Tu B'Shvat (Monday at 7.40). "Curtain Up" presents "Konrad Wallenrod" by Adam Mickiewicz (Mon. at 9.30). Kol Yisrael Orchestra plays Haydn Concerto for Cembalo with Frank Pelleg as soloist. Also Ravel, Pavane for Dead Infanta, (Tues. 8.00). "Three in a Boat" (Wed. at 8.30). "Perhaps Tomorrow" edited by Yeshayahu Ben-Porat (Fri. at 8.00). Concert: Grieg Piano Concerto with Arthur Rubinstein, Brahms Third Symphony (Fri. at 9.00). Second Part of "Martha" opera by Flotow (Sat. 4.30).

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

822, 209, 33.3 & 41.7 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. 1.30, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Service (R) 6.37 Exercise. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Tchaikowsky: Overture "1812" (Conductor: Antal Dorati). Rachmaninoff: Piano Concerto No. 1 in D-minor, opus 30 (Soloist: — the Composer). Chabrier: "Espana." 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Tunes. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Ravel: Pavanne; Tchaikowsky: Violin Concerto in D, op. 35 (Soloist: Michael Rabin); Smetana: "Moldau". 6.00 Queries to children—ed. by H. Ben-Ari & S. Rosen. 6.35 "Record-collectors"—ed. by Y. Arieh. 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.50 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 "At the Court"—ed. by Y. Ben-Haval. 9.10 Political Commentary. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Haydn: Symphon No. 80 in D-minor, played by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Herman Scherchen. Brahms: Double Concerto, for Violin and Cello, in A-minor, op. 102, played by David Oistrakh and Pierre Fournier, with the "Philharmonia" Orchestra, conducted by Alceo Galliera. Stravinsky: "The Fire Bird," Ballet Suite, played by the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service & Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Geminiani: Concerto Grosso in D. Krommer: Nonet for Wind Instruments. Milan Ristic: Symphonic Variations (Conductor Antonio Janigro). 9.25 Light Music played by the Noah's Ark Orchestra. 9.50 Musical Quiz. 10.20 Literary Corner: Talk on Robert Graves: M. Mindlin. 10.50 Popular Concert: Saint Saens: "Carnaval Des Animaux." Offenbach: Waltz. 11.20 "Kar & Aforon"—presented by H. Meron. 12.20 Requests. 12.50 Stage and Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Light Music. 4.35 Opera: Flotow: "Martha"—First Selection (Conductor: Francesco Molinari-Pradelli). 5.35 "Art & Culture." 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Chamber Music: Brahms: Trio in A-minor, opus 114 played by Frank Pelleg (Piano), Jona Ettlinger (Clarinet) and Thelma Yellin (Cello). 6.45 Songs. 6.55 Talk for Tu B'Shvat by the Minister of Agriculture. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.50 Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 9.50 Bible Reading: Yirmiyahu chap. 9 & 10. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Our Political Front-talk by H. Berger. 9.25 New Records of Light Music. 9.55 Concert by the Kol-Israel Orchestra. Conductor: Arieh Zemanek. Soloists: Shulamit Fordhaus-Alkalai and Isaiah Braker (Violins). Cesa Fried: Concerto for Two Violins. Hanoch Jacobi: — Popular Suite. 10.30 Music for Dancing and Folk Dances. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

422, 409, 293.7, 41.7 & 33.3 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Ladino lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English. **Tomorrow:** 6.00 Light Classical Music. 6.30 Music from Movies. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

497 & 41.97 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): **Today & Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.30-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian: 5.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.) Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 6.45 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 News. 6.40. "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.

Programme to the U.K.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (48.4, 216, 225 & 236 M.): **Today:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Greeting the Shabbat." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Songs by Zimra Ornat. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Bach, Saint-Saens & Respighi. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Military Mail 1005" — at your request. 10.00 Dance Music. **Tomorrow:** 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Request Programme. 7.00 News. 7.15 "Star of the Evening." 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.82). 7.15-7.45 p.m. **Today:** News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. News Talk. Students from Israel. Review of the Weekly British Press.

MUSIC U.S.A. (49 & 25 M.): Voice of America: **Today** and **Tomorrow:** 9.00—11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 485 M.): **Today:** 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 2.15 News. 4.30 "For Children." 4.52 Light Music. 7.00 News. 7.15 Richard Roger's Music. 10.00 Memories of Covent Garden. 10.30 Edmundo Ros & his Orchestra. 11.00 News. **Tomorrow:** 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. The Billy Cotton Band Show. 1.30 News. 4.30 "Simon & Laura." 7.00 News. 7.10 Gramophone Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Lofty Looks at Jazz. 11.00 News.

Haifa Cinemas

Performances starting Saturday, January 24, 1960

ATZMON Tel. 3003
GEORGES MARCHAL
GIANNA MARIA CANALE
in
TEODORA
Technicolor — A Forum Film

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Evenings only:
RUNNING WILD
with WILLIAM CAMPBELL
Matinees:
BUCCANEER and The GIRL
CURTAIN CALL
STORY OF MOLLY K

MORIAH Tel. 81477
The great romance of the English poets, Browning and Barrett
The Barretts of Wimpole Street
with JENNIFER JONES

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ISRAEL PREMIERE
Eddie Constantine's latest and finest thriller
INCOGNITO
EDDIE CONSTANTINE
TILDA THAMAR
Cinemascope

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Saturday, Sunday, Monday:
PARDNERS
DEAN MARTIN
JERRY LEWIS
Vistavision and Technicolor
Tues., Wednes., Thurs.:
KING KONG
FAY WRAY
BRUCE CABOT
2 Perfs. nightly: 6.45 & 9 p.m.

ORLY
Victor Hugo's immortal classic
THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME
Gina Lollobrigida
Anthony Quinn
Cinemascope — Technicolor
2 perfs. nightly at 6.45 and 9 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE
2nd Week
CHRISTINE CARERE
PAT BOONE
in a sparkling musical
MARDI GRAS
with TOMMY SANDS
SHEREE NORTH
GARY CROSBY
20th Century Fox Film
in Cinemascope and Colour

ORAH Tel. 4017
CURT JURGENS
DEBBIE REYNOLDS
JOHN SAXON
in a wonderful comedy
This Happy Feeling
Cinemascope and Colour

ORION Tel. 4020
ROCK HUDSON
CYD CHARISSE
in Ernest K. Gann's best-seller (in colour)
Twilight for the Gods
Non-stop mat. from 10 a.m.
Friday, Sunday, Monday:
REBEL IN TOWN
John Payne
Tues., Wednes., Thurs.:
DIPLOMATIC COURIER
Tyrone Power

PEER Tel. 2232
FRANK SINATRA
MITZI GAYNOR
in the great musical drama
The Joker is Wild
A Paramount Picture

MAY Tel. 2856
M.G.M. presents
I ACCUSE
starring JOSE FERRER
VIVECA LINDFORS
ANTON WALBROOK
in Cinemascope

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturdays: 6.45 & 9.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 9.45
Starting Saturday, January 24, 1960

ARNON Tel. 4829
2nd Week
After 7 great weeks in Tel Aviv, we proudly present
CHARLES CHAPLIN'S
greatest
THE GREAT DICTATOR

EDEN Tel. 3829
The captain preferred the merry maids on land to the mermaids at sea!
Alec Guinness
ALL AT SEA
Also Sunday morning at 10.30
Friday at 3 p.m.:
The Magnificent Matador

OR GIL Tel. 6-1486
WHO DONE IT?
A delightful British comedy thriller,
starring: Benny Hill
Belinda Lee
David Rossoff
No complimentary tickets

ORION Tel. 2914
2nd Great Week
Cinemascope — in colour
Alec Guinness
William Holden
THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER KWAI
Owing to the length of the picture performances starting:
Saturdays 6 — 9 p.m.
Weekdays 5 — 8 p.m.
Daily at 3 p.m.:
„Shilgosh v'Admonit"
(Hebrew Dialogue)

ORNA Tel. 4738
2nd Week
Cinemascope—Technicolor
The first great spectacle of the jet age!
THE HUNTERS
Robert Mitchum, — Robert Wagner — Richard Egan — May Britt — Lee Philips

RON Tel. 3104
Burt Lancaster
the toughest Marine who fought a war single-handed
SOUTH SEA WOMAN
with: Virginia Mayo
Chuck Connors
Hebrew, French subtitles
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
THE WHOLE TRUTH

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Evenings Only
The heart-troubling drama of an innocent child, blind, and unable to speak or hear:
THE STORY OF ESTHER COSTELLO
Joan Crawford
Rossano Brazzi
For adults only
Mats.: The Dam Busters

ZION HALL
Sophia Loren
Anthony Perkins, Burl Ives
Burning desire... violent love... Passion and greed in a fiery and shocking drama
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS
Based on Eugene O'Neill's famous play
For adults only
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
The Leather Saint

TEL OR Tel. 3570
EDDIE CONSTANTINE in the sparkling French Comedy
Les Truands
A Steiner Film. For Adults Only.

Commencing Saturday, January 24

EDISON Tel. 4056
It took him forty bullets to get to Fort Dobbs... It took a thousand miracles to get him out
A Warner Bros. Production
FORT DOBBS
Starring
Clint Walker, Virginia Mayo and 9 year-old Richard Eyer
At 2.30:
No Time for Sergeants

STUDIO Tel. 4055
Paramount Presents
Humphrey Bogart, Aldo Ray
Peter Ustinov
in
We're No Angels
Co-starring
Joan Bennett, Basil Rathbone
Friday at 2.30: East of Eden

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PRESENTS
'THE FOUR POSTER'
SATURDAY, Jan. 24
SUNDAY, Jan. 25
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28
Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at: Rococo, Kanaf, ZOA House

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.
Beginning on Saturday night, January 30, 1960

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Darryl F. Zanuck's fascinating film based on the "Prix Goncourt" Novel:
THE ROOTS OF HEAVEN
with ERROL FLYNN, JULIETTE GRECO, ORSON WELLES, TREVOR HOWARD
Première: Today at 2.15 p.m., Sat. at 7 & 9.30 p.m.
Weekday's at 3.30, 7, 9.30 p.m.
Patrons are kindly requested to be punctual

ALLENBY 3rd Week
A new Kaye's coming
DANNY KAYE
CURT JURGENS
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
Saturday: 7 and 9.30
Daily: 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15

ARMON DAVID
THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA
based on Ernst Hemingway's Pulitzer and Nobel prize-winning story, with
SPENCER TRACY
in Warnercolor

CHEN 6th Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
29 Best Picture Awards and Honours
Around the World in 80 Days
2 perfs. only at 5 and 8.30 p.m. daily. Sat. night 5.30 and 9 p.m.

EDEN
FARID EL AL ATRASH
SAMIA GAMAL
ISMAIL YASSIN
in the top Arabic Musical
HABIB EL OMR
Saturday at 6.30, 8.45
Daily at 3.30, 6.30, 8.45

ESTHER 5th Week
The famous story of Loves and Sinners
THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
Yul Brynner — Maria Schell
Claire Bloom
Metrocolor—For Adults Only

Cinema GAT
GARY COOPER
JOAN LESLIE
in the unforgettable drama
Sergeant York
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

Cinema MAXIM
5th Week,
Ingrid Bergman
Cary Grant
so great together in
INDISCREET
4, 7.15, 9.15
DRAMA IN CASBA

MOGRABI 13th Week
ALEC GUINNESS
WILLIAM HOLDEN
The Bridge On The River Kwai
3.30, 6.45, 9.45

MIGDALOR 7th Week
FRAICOISE ARNOUL
in
La Chatte

OPHIR
JEANNE MOREAU
MAURICE RONET in
ASCENSEUR POUR L'ECHAFAUD
Directed by LOUIS MALLE (Les Amants)
FOR ADULT ONLY
A Malish Film

ORION 6th Week
Jeanne Moreau
LES AMANTS
For adults only
A Forum Film
3.30, 7.15, 9.15



PEER Tel. 20306
Two Great Americans
JACK PALANCE
ANTHONY FRANCIOSA
in the exciting outdoor thriller
The Lonely Man
FOR ADULTS ONLY

SHDEROTH 2nd Week
Joanne Woodward won "Oscar" 1958 for acting in
Three Faces of Eve
with David Wayne
Lee J. Cobb
For Adults Only

TAMAR 2nd Week
Kirk Douglas
Susan Hayward in
Their Secret Affair
A Warner Bros Film
Continuous matinees at 10, 12, 2, 4.
Evening: 7.15, 9.15

TCHELET
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Top Russian production in colour
The Wrestler and the Clown
based on the lives of Strong Man Ivan Padobni and the world-renowned clown Anatoli Durov
Hebrew & English subtitles
Saturday: at 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

YARON 2nd Week
Diana Dors
Britain's top screen favourite star, with
Rod Steiger
in M.G.M.'s suspenseful love-crime drama of a Half-Angel and Half-Devil woman
THE UNHOLY WIFE

ZAMIR 4th Week
AH, LES BELLES BACCHANTES
The Blue-Bell Girls of the Paris "Lido" and the
LOIS FULLER BALLET
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

ISRAEL PREMIERE
under the patronage of His Excellency M. P.E. Gilbert, Ambassador of France in Israel



TOI, LE VENIN
("My Sister—The Devil's Daughter")
MARINA VLADY, as a true daughter of Eve
ROBERT HOSSEIN, as the confused lover,
ODILE VERSOIS, as . . . ?
You are cordially invited to solve the riddle of this film at the
ZAFON CINEMA

The heroic battle for Fort Dobbs—the great Western action film
FORT DOBBS
CLINT WALKER
VIRGINIA MAYO
Edison Jerusalem

Thrilling adventures of the Marines in the Southern Seas
South Sea Woman
BURT LANCASTER
VIRGINIA MAYO
RON Jerusalem

The picture that won so many prize awards
Sergeant York
GARY COOPER
awarded an "Oscar" for his excellent performance
GAT Tel Aviv

THE WARNER WEEK

6th WEEK
The enchanting couple in the warm-hearted comedy
INDISCREET
CARY GRANT
INGRID BERGMAN
Shortly at the Atzmon, Haifa and Ron, Jerusalem
MAXIM Tel Aviv

ISRAEL PREMIERE
The film that won the "Best Picture of 1958" Award
starring: SPENCER TR[illegible]
"Best Actor
The Old Man and The Sea
From Hemingway's best-selling novel
Armon David Tel Aviv

An unusual Western about Billy—the boy, famous all over the "Wild West"
Left-Handed Gun
PAUL NEWMAN
LITA MILAN
Merkez Tel Aviv

A cloud of U.S. Bombers in action
BOMBERS B-52
[illegible]ALDEN
NATALIE WOOD
EPHRAIM ZIMBALIST Jr.
In Colour—Cinemascope
Shortly at the "Peer, Haifa, Edison, Jerusalem
DAN Tel Aviv

A great success:
2nd WEEK
Their Secret Affair
the hilarious comedy
KIRK DOUGLAS
SUSAN HAYWARD
Warnerscope
Shortly May, Haifa
TAMAR Tel Aviv